

# The Mining Journal,

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1943.—VOL. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

### MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL  
(ESTABLISHED 1842).  
HOLDERS of Mining Shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for same through Mr. CROFTS' agency.  
SPECIALY RECOMMENDED.—BELOWDA BEACON (Tin) shares, fully paid.  
Business as BUYER or SELLER.  
Business in ANTIQUARIAN DIAMONDS.  
BUSINESS in BOSCAWELL DOWNS—an established dividend tin mine.  
Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.  
Daily Price List on application.  
Bankers: The City Bank.

### MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—  
100 Aberdunant, 12s. 3d. 15 East Van, £7½. 30 Pacific, £2½.  
50 Australian Uni., 17s. 6d. 50 East Llangynog, 36s. 50 Rookhope, £2½.  
50 Boscos. Downs, £2½. 25 East Grenville, 19s. 50 Rica (Gold), 19s.  
50 Bog, 38s. 3d. 25 Frontino, 9s. 6d. 25 Richmond Con., £4½.  
100 Birsley Creek, £2½. 15 Flagstaff, £16½. 50 Sweetland Crk., £2½.  
100 Cwm Eilan (fully pd.), 2s. 6d. 50 Fortescue, 28s. 6d. 100 South Aurora, 100s.  
25 Carn Brea, £150. 25 Grogwinion, 30s. 6d. 15 So. Condurow, £2½.  
25 Camp Floyd, £8. 20 Great Laxey, £15½. 50 So. Roman Gravel, 18s.  
50 Chontales, 11s. 6d. 2 Herodfoot. 15 Tankerville, £15½.  
50 Cedar Creek (fully paid), £2½. 15 Hingston Down. 50 Utah.  
50 Castle an Dinas, 37s. 6d. 35 Malpas. 35 United Mexican.  
50 Dan Pedro, 11s. 9d. 40 New Quebrada, £2½. 20 Van Consoles, £5 1s. 3d.  
10 Devon Consols, £6½. 75 New Hingston, 18s. 20 W. Godolphin, £2½.  
150 Elipse, 2s. 9d. 20 New Lovell, 36s. 3d. 30 W. Tankerville, £2½.  
50 Emma (Silver), £23½. 50 Pennerley, £2½. 5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 70s.  
25 East Caradon, £5. 50 Parys Mountain, £1½. 70 West Maria, 20s. 9d.  
25 East Lovell, £20. 100 Plymouth, 18s. 9d. 25 Wh. Grenville, £2½.  
35 Eberhardt, £6½. 75 Penstruthal, £2. 10 Wheel Uny, £5½.

W. H. Bumpus business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

### MR. YOUNGHUSBAND CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

### MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,

38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank.

### MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,

Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

### MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

### H. W. ASHLANT, SHAREDEALER, 17, PINNERS HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Mining Shares bought and sold at the best market prices.  
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—  
San Pedro. Great Laxey. East Van. Roman Gravel. Van Consoles. Grenville. Utah. West Tankerville. New Rosewarne. Rookhope. Penstruthal.

### MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Mr. H. M. advises an immediate purchase of ALL-Y-CRIB shares for a great rise in price.

### MESSRS. GREGORY, WHITAKER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND GENERAL FINANCIERS, 81, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.

Business transacted in all Marketable Securities at closest prices.

### MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

DAYLIGHTS CONSOLIDATED.—I strongly advise a purchase of shares in this at present low rates. Parry's shaft sinking will lead to a great discovery. Hill's Shaft: Lode of a strong character, with a rib of lead.

NORTH POOL.—Shares are higher in value, but good to buy, as it is expected a course of copper will be cut in Ballarat shaft.

E. J. B. has FOR SALE 50 Frank Mills, 20s.; 3 Great Rook, 12s. 6d. (calls paid); 1 Minera, £31; and 5 East Seton.

### MR. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

A purchase of the following shares at the present prices cannot fail to realise handsome profits either for investment or for a rise in price. The mines are being vigorously and legitimately developed.

New Dolcoath. Excelsior. Cathedral. Penstruthal Consols. South Jewell. South Tolcarne. West Gwennap Consols. The Lovell. South Margaret.

Mr. Comyn can supply any of the above on favourable terms, and recommends immediate application.

### MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,

20, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

50 All-y-Crib. 100 Elipse, 2s. 6d. 15 Penhalls, £4. 40 Penstruthal. 75 Alamillos, 13s. 9d. 100 East Lovell, £20½. 35 Penrith's Beach, 18s. 9d. 50 Almadra, 18s. 6d. 100 E. Llangynog, 32s. 6d. 60 Pynlimmon, 19s. 6d. 25 Ambrose Lake. 100 Excelsior. 35 Russia Copper, £2½. 25 Birsley Creek, £2 15s. 10 Frontino, £2½. 25 Richmond, £4. 25 Rookhope, £2 17s. 9d. 25 Rosewarne United, 7s. 25 Sweetland, £2½. 50 So. Condurow, 17s. 6d. 25 Brynswyth. 20 West Llangynog. 15 Van Consoles, £5 1s. 3d. 20 Wheel Whisper. 25 Bellavista. 100 All-y-Crib. 50 So. Roman Gravel, 18s. 25 Boscoswell Downs. 60 Cathedral. 25 New Dolcoath, £2½. 40 Gt. Western (Nevada). 50 Tuelumne.

### MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 22 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

50 Gawton, £2½; 20 West Polbrean, £3; 100 Penstruthal; 30 West Gwennap, £7½; 100 Cwm Eilan, 9s. 3d. (fully paid); 35 Blue Hills, £3½; 35 Boscoswell Downs; 15 New Pembroke, £5; 50 Llanarmon, £2½; 50 Old Trebrugg, 15s.; 50 Cathedral, 17s. 3d.; 100 East Grenville; 20 New Great Consols, 19s.; 25 South Carn Brea; 60 West Jewell, £2½; 75 Perran Wheel Vvyan; 10 Wheel Grenville, £2½; 100 Excelsior; 10 Great Laxey, £15½; 5 Van, £3½; 10 Tankerville, £15½; 20 West Tankerville, £2 18s. 9d.; 200 West Chiverton; 10 Roman Gravel, £17½; 100 Welsh Consols; 35 All-y-Crib; 50 East Chiverton, 13s.; 10 East Van, £7½; 1 Wheel Consols; 20 East Caradon, £4½; 30 Carn Camborne, 20s.; 5 East Lovell, £22; 70 Parys Mountain; 50 Unity Wood; 60 New Wheel Charlotte, £1 18s. 9d.; 10 Miners; 20 Devon Great Consols; 45 Frank Mills; 3 St. Ives Consols, £14½; 60 North Pool; 70 Great Caradon, 11s.; 100 Perran Wheel Virgin, £2½; 20 Cedar Creek (fully paid), £2½; 175 Gold Run, 15s. 3d.; 25 Sweetland Crk., £2½; 35 Utah, 48s. 9d.; 20 Emma; 110 Birsley Creek; 200 Frontino and Bolivia; 20 Camp Floyd, £7; 10 Flagstaff, £16½; 25 United Mexican, £2½; 200 General Brazilian, 3s. 6d.

### WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—

LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.  
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

### MR. ALFRED E. COOKE

(Son and Successor to the late Mr. EDWARD COOKE).  
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

### MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

SOUTH CONDUROW.—This mine is now in an efficient state of working, and is entering upon what will, in all probability, be a prolonged course of prosperity and dividends. The new pumping-engine has been put in, is working admirably, and the water already in fork below the 71 fms. level. The stamps engine has been altered, so that the full battery of 180 heads is now in constant work. The share may be purchased for an early market rise, as well as for permanent dividend. Capital may also, at the present moment be profitably employed in the purchase of shares in the South Tolcarne mine, adjoining South Condurow, which are now very low in comparison with their real value.  
Established 1857.

### MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

Orders received and commissions received as usual.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

### FOR SALE, at prices annexed, free of commission:—

50 Aberdunant, 12s. 20 Llanarmon, £1 16s. 9d. 10 So. Condurow, £2½.  
25 All-y-Crib, £2. 50 Malpas, £1 12s. 6d. 25 South Tolcarne, 17s. 6d.  
20 Blue Hills, £3. 50 New Hingston, 12s. 10 So. Carn Brea, £4 5s.  
20 Boscoswell Downs, £3 5 10 New Rosewarne, £2½. 10 Sweetland Crk., £3 12 6  
100 Cwm Eilan, 8s. 6d. 25 New Lovell, £1 17s. 9d. 50 Utah, £2 5s.  
5 E. Bottle Hill, £1 2s. 6 20 North Croft, 16s. 20 Van Consoles, £5 5s. 6d.  
100 Excelsior, 8s. 10 North Pool, £2 7s. 6d. 5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 70s.  
25 Gawton, £2 5s. 25 Penstruthal. 3 Wheel Margaret, £11

### MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 3, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; AND MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER, have the following shares FOR SALE:—

100 Aberdunant, fully paid, 16s.; 100 Hobb's Hill, fully paid, 17s. 6d.

### MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### MR. WILLIAM WARD

(Late WARD AND LITTLEWOOD).  
CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,  
DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or the account.

### TO BE SOLD, A SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY IN CORNWALL.

Apply to W. BOOTH, Union-street, Plymouth.

### MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 235 AND 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

### MR. J. GREGORY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

### MESSRS. HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.;  
And 25, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. Hooke and Co. have FOR SALE SHARES in the following mines:—  
10 New Hendra. 20 West Esgair Lie. 50 East Cwm Vron Lead.  
30 Aberdunant. 50 Cwm Dwyfor. 100 Blaen Caellan.  
40 West Jewell. 20 South Pynlimmon. 100 Dolwen.  
20 Rosewarne United. 5 Bwadrain. 25 South Phenix.  
6 Whitehaven Iron. 5 Bronffloy. 100 Llywernog.  
10 Great West Chiverton. 15 East Llangynog. 50 Terras.  
40 Tolima. 20 South Tolcarne. 20 South Tolcarne.  
20 Brynswyth. 20 West Llangynog. 5 Keswick.  
20 Wheel Whisper. 25 Bellavista. 15 Van Consoles.  
25 Boscoswell Downs. 60 Cathedral. 25 New Dolcoath.  
5 Grogwinion. 40 Gt. Western (Nevada). 25 Hobb's Hill.  
50 Tuelumne.

Messrs. Hooke and Co. beg to draw particular attention to Fortescue, Boscoswell Downs, West Esgair Lie, and South Phenix Mines, which are certain to go to a high premium, and should be secured at once if advantage would be taken at present low prices.

HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

### MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Business transacted in all Marketable Securities for cash or account.

A. E. F. and Co. strongly recommend the purchase of Bampfield Copper Mining Company's shares. Another important discovery has taken place. Captain S. Mitchell says:—"I am very pleased to advise you that we have opened on a north lode, half a mile north of the Bampfield lode, which is lasting first-rate, producing splendid yellow and horse-flesh colour copper ore close up to surface." From this discovery a rise in the price of shares is inevitable. Shares should be bought at once.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

### IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.—

BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL,  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
PINNERS HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The NOVEMBER number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the Position and Prospects of the Mining Investment and Mining Markets, &c., which should be read by all shareholders and others interested in such matters. It also contains many valuable hints to speculators.

\* Differing in every respect from all monthly Circulars, it embodies a large amount of valuable information, and well deserves being filed for future reference.

—Vide London press.

Gratis to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum.  
Established 1857. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

### MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—

40 Australian Uni., 16s. 9 100 Gold Run, 16s. 35 Rookhope, 58s. 9d.  
50 All-y-Crib, 37s. 6d. 100 General Brazilian, 4s. 6 115 Rosewarne Uni., 7s. 9d.  
75 Aberdunant, off. wd. 25 Great Vor. 30 Rhydallog, off. wd.  
50 Boscos. Downs, £2. 50 Gt. No. Laxey, 3s. 9d. 35 Soul's Aurora, 21s.  
30 Birsley, 61s. 35 Gawton, 45s. 40 Sweetland, £3 13s. 9d.  
85 Bog, 37s. 6d. 50 Grogwinion. 40 San Pedro, £3 1s. 3d.  
100 Blaen Caellan. 100 Kansas, 37s. 6d. 100 Silver Plume.  
60 Bwleth, 22s. 25 Last Chance. 120 Snowdrift.  
50 Castle an Dinas. 10 Lovell, £10. 100 Saturn, per.  
3 Carn Brea, £150½. 70 Llanarmon, 33s. 9d. 40 So. Horn. Grav., 17s. 6d.  
70 Carn Camborne, 30s. 65 Malpas, 34s. 9d. 35 So. Carn Brea, £2 3s. 9d.  
50 Cwm Eilan, 8s. 6d. 20 Marke Valley, £3 13s. 25 So. Condurow, £2 6s.  
50 Chontales, 11s. 3d. 120 Mosedale, 16s. 9d. 40 San Pedro, £3 1s. 3d.  
45 Cedar Creek, £3 11s. 3d. 100 North American. 100 Silver Plume.  
20 Camp Floyd, £8½. 25 New Pembroke. 120 Snowdrift.  
50 Don Pedro, 12s. 9d. 65 Nth. Tankerville, 18s. 90 St. Just Almag., 30s.  
5 Devon Consols, £7½. 40 North Rosewarne, £2½. 15 Tankerville, £15 3s. 9d.  
50 Emma, £23 3s. 9d. 25 New Rosewarne, £2½. 65 Tolima (call pd.), par.  
50 Excelsior, 8s. 25 New Lovell, 38s. 9d. 65 Tan-yr-Alit, 12s. 9d.  
100 Elipse, 2s. 3d. 40 New Dolcoath. 105 Utah, 48s. 9d.  
5 East Lovell, £21. 45 New Hingston, 16s. 6d. 20 Unity Wood.  
20 East Caradon, £4 10 50 Pynlimmon, 19s. 5 Van, 3s.  
40 E. Grenville, 31s. 100 Penstruthal, 36s. 70 Van Consoles, £5½.  
50 E. Llangynog, 36s. 100 Perkins Beach, 13s. 100 West Caradon, 2s. 6d.  
25 East Van, £7½. 5 Providence, 60s. 5 West Frances, £14½.  
50 Exmouth, 47s. 40 Parys Mountain, 31s. 40 West Maria, 19s. 6d.  
30 East Rhydallog, off. w. 80 Prince of Wales, 6s. 6d. 35 W. Tankerville, £3 10s.  
120 Frontino, 10s. 6d. 30 Richmond, £4 3s. 9d. 10 W. Chiverton, £2½.  
30 Flagstaff, £16 2s. 9d. 20 Risa, 20s. 25 Wh. Grenville, £2½.  
100 Georgia, 11s. 3d. 13s. 6d. 20 Risa Copper.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

### MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT,

3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

### GOULD SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,

33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

BANKERS: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C.  
BUY and SELL Stocks and Shares in English and Foreign Railways, Debentures, Banks, Telegraphs, Insurance, Gas, Docks, Water Works, American and Colonial Stocks, Foreign Stocks and Bonds, and Miscellaneous Shares of every marketable description, at the closest prices of the day.

BRITISH MINES.

No reliance can be placed in the quotations of many daily and weekly papers. In Daily News quotations, under the head of "Mines," are very incorrect; business cannot be done at the prices which they publish. We, therefore, give the latest dealing prices at which business can be done; in some cases we may be able to deal at middle prices:—

Buyer.	Seller.	Buyer.	Seller.
Bog	150	South Carn Brea	4
Carn Brea	155	South Condurow	8
Cook's Kitchen	28	Tincroft	55
Devon Great Consols	63	Trumpet Consols	13
Dolcoath	68	Unity Wood	1
East Caradon	43	Van	35
East Lovell	20	Van Consoles	5
Great Laxey	143	West Basset	8½
Marke Valley	33	West Chiverton	9½
New Rosewarne	6	West Frances	15
Parys Mountain	23	West Seton	60
Pennerley	23	West Tankerville	3½
Perkins Beach	7	Wheel Basset	60
Provident Mines	17	Wheel Buller	15
Roman Gravel	17	Wheel Greaville	8½
Rookhope Valley	23	Wheel Jane	6½
Ransome Hill and Ransome United	14	Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes)	14
	14	Wheel Uny	5½

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MINES.

Buyer.	Seller.	Buyer.	Seller.
Cape Copper	25	Pacific	25
Eberhardt and Aurora	57	Richmond Consolidated	25
Emma	22½	St. John del Rey	17½
Flagstaff	18	Sierra Buttes	35
New Quebrada	33	Utah	25

SHARES FOR SALE—Offer wanted for cash, 50 North Lovell.

### MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,

10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

SOUTH CONDUROW, BOSCAWELL DOWNS, SOUTH TOLCARNE, & CWM EILAN.—Messrs. A. W. T. and Co. have business either as buyers or sellers in each of the above at the close market prices.

Mr. A. W. THOMAS has recently visited Cornwall, and is prepared to advise the public respecting mines in the districts of Camborne, Redruth, St. Day, and St. Just.

Monthly Circular for November now ready: post free, 6d.

### MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Birsley. Mary Ann. Sweetland Creek.  
Eberhardt. West Wheel Gorland. Malpas.  
Elipse. Pennerley. Buller.  
Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific. Utah.  
Cedar Creek. Parys Mountain. West Esgair Lie.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application.—Special Business in Camp Floyd.

LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.

### TO INVESTORS—NOW READY. LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.

G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

### MR. JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, advises the immediate purchase of WHEEL GREAVILLE and TRELEIGH WOOD shares.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., is able to obtain reliable information concerning British and Foreign Mines. The long experience he has had is at the service of the public.

And invites instructions concerning mines not dealt in on the London market, providing always that the undertakings are bona fide.

Established Fifteen Years.—Bankers: City Bank.

### SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,

32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

FRANK LEMMER, Secretary.

### MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Are in a position to deal in all kinds of Stocks and Shares, British or Foreign, and will advise, gratuitously, whether to buy or sell in the following:—

Wheel Whisper. Harvest. Hobb's Hill.  
Castle an Dinas. Mendip Hills. Ambrose Lake.  
Elipse. Tamar Consols. All-y-Crib.  
Monkton Manganese. Corn Ricket. St. Brevard Consols.  
Goonin.

But more especially those mines legitimately bordering upon dividends.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—500 or any less portion of shares in the Bryn Tin Mining Company (Limited), not exceeding 30s. per share; and 1000 shares in the Bampfield Copper and Iron Mining Company (Limited).

### MR. E. CHARTERS, 8, CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE free of commission:—

50 Aberdunant, 11s. 6d. 20 East Van, £7½. 100 Frontino, 8s. 6d.  
50 Birsley Creek, £2½. 40 Exmouth, £1½. 10 Flagstaff, £16.  
50 Bog, 38s. 3d. 50 Excelsior, 8s. 6d. 120 Gold Run, 16s. 9d.  
30 Castle an Dinas, 38s. 10 Emma, £22½. 20 Russia Copper, £2½.  
20 Camp Floyd, £7. 20 Eberhardt, £6. 150 Rossa Grande, 5s. 6d.  
50 Don Pedro, 10s. 6d. 30 East Llangynog, 36s. 100 Wheel Mary, £3.  
5 East Lovell, £19½. 100 Elipse, 2s. 3d. 30 West Maria, 18s. 6d.



# THE CARDINHAM SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each.

10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment. If no allotment takes place the money will be returned in full.

## DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HAZLEDINE, Esq., The Parks, Evesham, Worcestershire.  
JOHN KING, Esq., Whitehall, Bedfordshire.  
BRIDGES CARMICHAEL HOOKE, Esq., 32, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Esq., Woodley, Berkshire, Director of the Westminster Brewery Company.

EDWIN SILLIFANT, Esq., 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

PAYNTON PIGOTT, Esq., 3, Elm Court, Temple, and Lapworth House, Warwickshire.

## MANAGER AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.

JAMES HARRIS-JAMES, Esq., M.E., Gramppond Road, Cornwall.

Messrs. TOWNLEY and GARD, 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.

THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—JAMES FARIE, Esq.

## TEMPORARY OFFICES.

1 and 2, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

## PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, working, and developing the "Cardinham" Silver Lead Mines, a valuable mining property, situated in the parish of Cardinham, in the county of Cornwall, and about four miles from the Bodmin Road Station, on the East Cornwall Railway.

The set is very extensive, comprising an area of 188 acres, or thereabouts, and has the advantage (which few mines in this district possess) of a permanent stream of water running close to the mines, which will enable the company to dispense with costly steam machinery, the water-power being ample at all seasons of the year to provide for the ventilation and working of the mines, and crushing the ores, for which purposes the aid of steam is usually required. The property to be acquired by this company is held on lease for 21 years, from the 29th day of September, 1871, at a ground rent of £20 per annum, and a royalty of 1-15th, which rent, however, will merge in the royalties when they exceed the sum of £20 in any year.

There are numerous lodes intersecting the set, on one of which an adit level has been driven north, for a distance of upwards of 150 fms. This lode has been proved to be in places 4 ft. wide, whilst it averages for the length driven a width of about 2 ft. The ore which is obtained from the lode is of a very superior quality, and is found in great abundance, whilst the essential features of a good geological formation for lead ore are most satisfactorily displayed. Recent examination and trials of the property have led to the further discovery of a splendid lode in the winze about 2 ft. wide, producing handsome specimens of silver lead ore.

The mine is now being worked by a private individual, and is consequently a going concern.

The following is an analysis of the ore taken from the Cardinham mines, and made by John W. Perkins, Esq., Dr. Ph. F.C.S.

Lead	30.00
Sulphur	4.80
Copper	0.20
Silica	65.00
	100.00

Lead equal to 6 cwt. to the ton of ore; silver, 40 ozs. 16 dram. 16 gr. to the ton of ore.

For the development of the mine a water-wheel, with usual appurtenances for crushing the ore previous to its being sent to the market, also for the ventilation of the mine, and for other purposes is now required; and as there is (as before stated) abundant water supply on the property, a water-wheel of sufficient power can be erected at a comparatively small cost.

The directors recommend a careful perusal of the reports of J. Harris-James, M.E., Capt. Hampton, and James Bray, who are well known in the county, and are intimately acquainted with this set and the surrounding district, having been engaged in the management of some of the most successful mines in Cornwall. These reports will be found to justify the directors in anticipating for the company a great and lasting success. They believe it to be an enterprise of unusual promise, and one that will yield large dividends to the shareholders. Being impressed with this conviction, it is the intention of the directors to proceed at once with the working of the mine. The continuation of the adit level will thoroughly prove the resources of the property, and the great expense which attends the development of numerous mines will be dispensed with.

A contract has been entered into for the transfer to the company of the lease of this property, and all rights thereunder, on payment of £6000 in cash, and £6000 in fully paid-up shares of the company. The said contract bears date the 21st day of August, 1872, and is made between Robert Orkney of the first part, and John Sadler Houston (on behalf of the company) on the other part.

Copies of the lease, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the contract, and the reports, may be seen at the offices of the company.

Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying form, which must be forwarded, together with a deposit of 10s. per share, to the bankers of the company, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 1 and 2, Great Winchester-street buildings, London, E.C., where prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained, and specimens of the ore may be seen.

## REPORTS.

### THE CARDINHAM SILVER-LEAD MINES.

These mines are situated in the parish of Cardinham, in the county of Cornwall, and about 4 miles from Bodmin Road Railway Station. The sets are very extensive, and are held under leases for 21 years from Lord Robartes, at a royalty or dues of 1-15th. The lodes traversing this property are highly argenteiferous, large and well-defined, and can be easily and cheaply developed, for the mines can be wrought by the aid of the water-power, there being two streams that are available, and the configuration of the property is such that an adit is being driven on the course of a lode which I find already extended upwards of 100 fms., and attained a depth of about 30 fms., and for the whole of its driving has passed through one ground. This lode was discovered by its "backing" or yield of lead at the surface, or a foot or so below, as it can now be seen. A winze is being sunk in the bottom of the adit, where it can be seen that as depth is attained the yield increases. I strongly recommend that a water-wheel with all necessary appurtenances be erected, so as to sink on the rich lode in the winze with all possible speed. In conclusion, I beg to remark that the geological and mineralogical features are of a very promising character for the production of argenteiferous wealth. Upon the whole, I look upon this property as a very remarkable one, possessing unusually good advantages.

Gramppond Road, July 1st. J. H. JAMES.

### THE CARDINHAM SILVER-LEAD MINES.

The lead set in question is in the parish of Cardinham, about three miles from Bodmin. There are many lodes crossing the set, two of which yield lead close up to the surface. They are not far from each other, and their bearing is about 30° east of north and west of south. The adit was taken in a valley, and on the side of a hill. At first it was driven obliquely, or, in other words, a cross-cut to the lode, where a shaft is sunk from surface on the lode, and communicated to the back of the adit. It commenced and continued in lead, but more lead at the adit than surface. After the lode was intersected the adit was driven on its course. I never saw a more regular lode so near the surface (although I have seen most, if not all, the best lodes in the West of England, and some in Wales); it varies in size from 1 to 4 or 5 ft. big, and it increases in size going down. It carries a tenuous clay course, or floccan, and underlies but little, and the most lead is on the walls of the lode are well defined. This is very important. Just under this rise they sunk as deep as they could for water, and I am told there is a solid leader of lead several inches big in the bottom, besides stones of lead in the other part of the lode. I have no reason to disbelieve this, as what can be seen indicates a good lode gone down. One good, and I may add, essential feature is the gossan, which is a friable quartz. It commences at surface, and having gone down below the adit it remains to be proved how deep it does go; it contains lead and silver. I see by the formation of the lead, or rather the "grain" of the lead, that it contains silver also. There is sufficient lead in the adit to let on tribute—that is, in places, and I am told that men have offered to take it at 10s. in £1. There is surface water available for water-wheels, and should there be a corresponding improvement at the next level below the adit (of which there is every prospect) a good mine will be laid open even at that depth. The ground is very congenial for lead (clay-slate) and mostly stands without timber. The ground is easy to explore, and a good mine might be laid open for comparatively little money.

Bodmin, July 24, 1872. JAMES HAMPTON.

### THE CARDINHAM SILVER-LEAD MINES.

I have very carefully examined this mine, which I have well known for some years. The set, which is very extensive, is situated in the parish of Cardinham, in the county of Cornwall, about four miles from Bodmin Road station. An adit has been driven north on the course of the lodes about 180 fms. The lode presents a most beautiful appearance, and in many places is fully 4 ft. wide. A permanent stream of water runs close to the adit, of sufficient power to work a water-wheel, and the mine is in every way situated for most economical working. I have always held a high opinion of the value of this mine, and my recent examination confirms that opinion. I have had 30 years' experience as a miner, principally in lead mining, and I say without fear of contradiction from any quarter that this is a most valuable property, well deserving the utmost attention.

July 23, 1872. JAMES BRAY.

## CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,

GOOGAN, ABERYSTWIT, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

## MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO.,

30, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Reg to inform their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do BUSINESS in ALL CLASSES of MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and Colonial—at the closest market prices.

## M. R. PERCY ROBERTS,

FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE

# NORTH DARTMOOR TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

A deposit of 2s. 6d. per share to be paid on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, 2s. 6d. in three months, 2s. 6d. in six months; further calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share at intervals of not less than three months.

## DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL SAUNDERS, Esq., Director of the Merchants' Insurance Company (Limited).

Lieut.-Colonel PERCEVAL, 1, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

W. JONES, Esq., Morfe Lodge, Tavistock.

Capt. W. T. ENGLEDEU, Royal Engineers, Tavistock.

This company is formed to work extensive tin mines on Dartmoor, near Lydford, Devon, held from the Duchy of Cornwall, at a royalty of 1-20th; rent £5 per annum. The lodes and tin deposits extend through an area of four square miles, the railway is one and a half miles distant. There is ample water power. Works are already in existence, and returning good results, and only require further capital to return from 40 to 50 per cent. on the capital. There are thousands of tons of tin stuff available for stamping, averaging from 10 to 15 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff, and are the remains from ancient workings. The lodes also are very rich. The price to be paid for the property is £2800, of which only £2800 is in cash, and payment to be spread over a period to suit payment of calls.

The property has been most favourably reported on by W. Eddy, Esq., Mining Engineer, Langollen, Wales, and Capt. Gifford and R. Godden.

The directors can confidently recommend this property.

For prospectuses and particulars, apply to Mr. T. HOSWILL, Secretary, Tavistock, who is authorised to receive applications for shares.

# WHEAL TREGOSS TIN MINE (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited.

Capital £15,000, in 15,000 Shares of £1 each.

Fully paid-up, and on which a minimum of interest at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum is guaranteed for three years, from the 29th of November, 1872, payable half yearly.

## DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the shareholders will be held immediately after allotment, at which meeting any shareholder holding not less than 100 shares will be eligible for election. Meantime, the two undermentioned gentlemen have consented to act during the formation of the company, viz.:

JOHN MARTYN, Esq., Merchant, Wadebridge.

HENRY FRANCIS WHITEFIELD, Esq., Solicitor, St. Columb.

## BANKERS.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

THE MINERS' BANK, St. Columb, Cornwall.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY (PRO TEM.)—165, STRAND, LONDON.

SECRETARY—D. AMIS, Esq.

## PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working and further developing a valuable tin mine situated in one of the best tin districts in Cornwall—namely, the Tregoss Moors, where tin has been wrought since the days of the Phoenicians, and is still the principal industry of the district.

The mine is supplied with a powerful steam-engine, with 32 heads of stamps attached; the dressing floors have been laid out at great expense, the shaft has been sunk 25 fms., levels and cross-cut driven, and the lodes to that depth laid open, so that their existence and value are established beyond doubt. Large rocks of tinstone, recently broken from the lodes, may be seen at the offices of the company, and the mine is now in full working order, and in a position to make immediate returns.

The greater part of the shares have been taken by persons who well know the value of the property, and subscriptions are now invited for £5000 only, with which it is intended to further sink and develop the mine, whereby the returns will largely increase, and great profits accrue to the shareholders. The additional capital required may be taken either in shares or debentures of £100 each, bearing £10 per cent. interest, and redeemable in three years.

So sanguine of success are the vendors that they have agreed to guarantee a minimum dividend of £10 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company, payable half-yearly, for a period of three years from November, 1872. It is anticipated, however, that the actual returns will far exceed the guarantee, and it is a novelty in a new mine to be able to say that the first return, which was made early in October, left an actual profit on the working.

It should be mentioned that this mine was inefficiently worked for two or three years by a small Cost-Book Company under the name of "Great Roydon," but owing to divisions and impetuosity of shareholders the company collapsed at the moment of success. The present opportunity is, therefore, one that rarely offers: shareholders, instead of having to wait, as in many cases, years for the result of their speculation, here find a mine already proved and its value established, but only requiring a little additional capital to lead to large profits.

The details of the lodes now being operated on, and the workings, will be found in the report annexed, and attention is drawn to the fact that the tin already raised and sold by merely superficial operations has realised about £2000. The geological formation of the set is all that can be desired, being kyllas near the junction of the granite, similar to where the most productive mines of Cornwall and Devon have been found. The Goss Moors have been profitably streamed for tin deposited in the low ground by the disintegration of the lodes from time immemorial, and the fact of the adjoining set having been taken by a Cornish gentleman largely connected with mining shows most strongly the high appreciation in which the locality is held.

This being a plain statement of the prospects of the set, attention is called to the advantages offered, which are most unusual—

- 1.—Ten per cent. guaranteed for three years.
- 2.—The mine is already at work, and returns are being made.
- 3.—All the expensive machinery, buildings, and works have been provided.
- 4.—The large extent of the set, being a mile on the course of the lodes, and the value of the lodes already wrought upon, as evidenced by the reports and actual returns.

5.—The limit of the shareholder's liability to the amount of his shares, and the great probability of a future increase in the price of tin.

The only contract entered into bears date the 8th day of October, 1872, and is made between Samuel Hockaday and E. G. Humley of the one part, and Wheal Tregoss Tin Mining Company (Limited), of the other part, and may be seen at the office of the company.

## REPORT.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you my report of this mine. The engine-shaft is sunk 26 fms. below the surface; we then came up and drove the level 4 fms. above the bottom of the shaft, so the level is 22 fms. below the surface; what we call the level is a principal feature in King's lode, east of the engine-shaft; the lode being very large, and will run about 20 ft. wide, and in some places we have had some rich work for tin. The lode will yield from 10 to 12 lbs. of tin to the ton of lodestuff—that is, taking the lode as a whole. We have driven 36 fms. east on this lode at the 22, and the lode now in the present end is greatly improved this last 3 fms. driving, and some fine rocks of tin as were ever seen in the mine have been taken out this last week. We are now near to the north lode, coming in and forming a junction with King's lode, where I expect a great improvement. I should here state that the lode at the 22 fms. level is greatly improved in value to what it was in the adit, or 10 fms. below the surface. We have only driven a few fathoms west of the engine-shaft on King's lode, which is very large, and is of the same value. We have driven a cross cut 20 fms. north from the winch-shaft at this level, and have cut into the north lode, which we find 6 ft. wide, and will yield about 20 lbs. of tin to the ton of lodestuff. This is a most promising lode indeed, and I think will yield very large quantities of rich tin stuff. There are several other lodes a little further north of this north lode which I have reason to believe are rich for tin, as we have found rich stones of tin on the backs of these lodes. We have also three lodes south of King's lode, what we call south lodes, and from the increase of tin from the adit, 10 fms. below the surface, to the 22 fms. level, is worthy of remark, and I would recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft (say) 12 fms. deeper at once. I would also recommend driving south to intersect the south lodes, as I feel confident that the lodes will be found richer for tin at that depth—say, 32 or 34 fms.—10 or 12 fms. below the present level. The engine-shaft can be sunk about 4 fms. per month, which would require three months to sink 12 fms., when you would have a paying mine at once, and by putting up (say) 32 more stamps to the present engine you would have a very large dividend mine; the lode being so large that 10 fms. sink would lay open very large quantities of rich tin stuff to take away. Looking at the increase of tin as depth is attained, I have every reason to believe that the lodes will be found rich as 10 fms. below the 22, when you would have a valuable mine, and in addition to these tin lodes, you have a large iron lode south of the south lodes. I have found some rich ironstones on the run on the back of this iron lode. This lode has been worked on further south, and the lode is found there 20 ft. wide in places, and there have been raised in that mine tens of thousands of sett by opening the lode near the surface as an open cutting, which has been done in this neighbourhood. The new railway now making will pass near the iron lode, so that the ore can be carried to Newquay or Parr, two excellent shipping ports, for a few pence per ton. You will also have coals, &c., brought very cheaply to the mine. I would recommend the south cross-cut to be driven to intersect the iron lode at the 22 fms. level; it is only a short distance, and would drain the iron lode 22 fms. below the surface. I am of an opinion that this iron lode will be found a source of great wealth to the mine. I have very great confidence in the mine, and feel assured you have a valuable mine in Wheal Tregoss.

Wheal Tregoss, Sept. 19, 1872.

THOS. PARKYN.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the bankers.)

To the Directors of the Wheal Tregoss Tin Mining Company (Limited).  
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ being the full amount per share on shares of £1 each in the above company, I hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which you may allot me, and I hereby also authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Christian and surname in full

Residence

Occupation

Date

PLYMOUTH GIN, DIRECT from the DISTILLERY,

is SOLD by—CARNE AND CO.,

71, CORNWALL ROAD, BAYSWATER, W.

# Registration of New Companies.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered:—

**DARLINGTON IRON COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 350,000, in 200 shares. To acquire and work the Albert Hill and Springfield Ironworks, belonging to Mr. William Barnham. The subscribers are—Thomas Vaughan, Middlesborough, 250; Joseph Dodds, 134, High-street, Stockton, 250; P. E. B. Beaumont, M.P., Grosvenor Mansions, 50; J. G. Swan, Ansell Hall, Middlesborough, 150; John Giers, Middlesborough, 100; C. J. Backhouse, 4 shares; Wolsingham, 100; George Neesham, Middlesborough, 100; Thomas Barnham, Springfield, Darlington, 100; W. Barnham, Darlington, 3500.

**MINERAL PHOSPHATE REFINING COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 100,000, in 10,000 shares of 10s. each. To manufacture mineral phosphates under patents granted to Mr. C. Moritt. The subscribers are—Andrew Van Conyngh, 16, South Castle-street, Liverpool, 1600 shares; J. G. Davies, 35, Back George-street, Manchester, 400; William White, 30, Thurlow-road, Hampstead, 600; C. Moritt, 8, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, 3600; David Campbell, 187, Grove-street, Liverpool, 200; Benjamin Coleman, 11, Bernard-village, Upper Norwood, 1400.

**ANGLO-SPANISH BANK (Limited).**—Capital 1,500,000, in 149,950 shares of 10s. each, and 5000 founders' shares of 1s. each. To carry on a general banking business. The subscribers are—J. Bell, Madrid; J. C. Browning, Forest Farm, Windsor; E. J. Halsey, 12, Leadenhall-street; W. M. Andrew, 2, Bond-court-chambers, Walbrook; H. Rankin, 11, St. Helen's-place, E.C.; T. Toime, 1, Fenchurch-street; R. H. Willis, 7, Billiter-street, E.C.—100 shares each.

**GADLY'S VALLEY AND IRON COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 175,000, in 17,500 shares of 10s. each. To purchase and work the Gadly Ironworks, at Abbadare. The subscribers are—Frederick Rodewald, Wimbledon Common, 3750; W. Bird, 32, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, 3750; Robert Kyrie, Austin-friars, 3750; C. F. Rodewald, 37, Onslow-square, 1875; Thomas Sellar, Hall Grove, Bagshot, 1425; T. K. Hewett, The Grange, Catford Bridge, 150; W. F. Narraway, Croom Hill, Blackheath, 150; W. D. Peebles, Blackheath, 150.

**CHICKENLEY WOOD COAL COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 20,000, in 500 shares. To mine for coal in Yorkshire.

**DIRECT SPANISH TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 130,000, in 13,000 shares of 10s. each. To establish direct telegraphic communication between this country and Spain. The subscribers are—E. Eleinger, 85, Bishopsgate-street, 50; N. Barnatany, Clapham Park, 50; S. W. Silver, 60, Cornhill, 50; M. Gray, St. John's Park, Blackhead, 50; A. Beattie, 45, Forchester-terrace, Hyde Park, 50; W. Bevan, Gresham Club, E.C., 50; and G. Henderson, jun., 7, Mining-lane, 50.

**LEEDS WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 20,000, in 4000 shares of 5s. each. An industrial partnership formed to manufacture woollen goods at Leeds. The subscribers are—W. B. Smith, Hunslet, 4 shares; W. Swallow, Beeston Hill, Holbeck, 3; J. Cordingley, Bramley, Leeds, 3; M. Smith, 12, Crompton-street, Arnhem, 4; L. Mellor, Leeds, 4; John Sand, Holbeck, 4; J. Armstead, Kirkstall, 5.

**EAST INDIAN AND COLONIAL CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY (Limited).** Capital 15,000, in 60 shares. To act as general agents both at home and abroad. The subscribers take one share each, and are—T. F. Boileau, 9, Horbury-crescent, Nottingham-hill-gate; T. P. Baker, 6, Wickham-park, Lewisham; P. Thornton, 6, Manor-road, Upper Lewisham-road; J. S. Ranken, 15, St. Mary Axe; J. H. Dugan, 6½, Austin-friars; John Davis, Palewell Villa, East Sheen; Charles Collett, 26, Abingdon-road, Kensington.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 100,000, in 1000 shares. To run a line of steamships from Liverpool. The subscribers are—Thomas Waterhouse, 17, Water-street, Liverpool, 20; G. Sutherland, Liverpool, 10; R. H. Warlington, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 5; Thomas Gardner, Parliament-street, Lancaster, 10; Samuel Baker, Liverpool, 2; George Robertson, Liverpool, 1; C. R. Smith, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 5.

**WINAMUCK SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH (Limited).**—Capital 250,000, in 25,000 shares. The subscribers are—Alfred Allen, 61, King William-street; W. C. Cox, 4, Hope-street, Walthamstow; James Daubey, 4, Terrace; John Field, 9, Warrford-court; C. Clarke, Bickerton-road, Holloway; Wm. Wood, Barnet; W. Woodford, St. John's-road, West Hackney—1 share each.

**DEWSBURY AND BATLEY TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 50,000, in 5000 shares of 10s. each. To construct a tramway between Dewsbury and Batley. The subscribers are—W. H. Colbick, Batley, 5 shares; G. Sheard, Birstall, 5; H. W. Turton, Leeds, 5; John Berry, Oxford-street, Huddersfield, 5; J. Speight Leeds, 10; E. Berry, Huddersfield, 5; J. S. Muir, Leeds, 10.

**QUEBEC STREET WAREHOUSE COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 30,000, in 300 shares of 100s. each. To erect warehouses at Leeds. The subscribers are—J. Kitchin, Scarborough, 50; W. Hendle, Leeds, 20; G. A. Emsley, Leeds, 20; J. Dolson, Leeds, 20; H. Rolinson, Leeds, 20; A. T. Auld, Leeds, 20; J. Dolgshun, Leeds, 10; H. R. Marsden, Leeds, 30; J. Dolgshun, Leeds, 10.

## WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,

1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Mining Market closed.

MONDAY.—Market quiet, shares dealt in at nominal prices. New Roseware, 8½ to 9; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 10; South Condor, 8½ to 9; Carn Brea, 10 to 15; Tincroft, 55 to 57½; Wheal Argus, 1½ to 2; Wheal Crebor, 3½ to 15; East Lovell, 19 to 20; Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½; Providence, 17½ to 20; Devon Great Consols, 6½ to 7½; Emma, 3½ to 4½; Utah, 2½ to 3½.

TUESDAY.—Market very inactive, the chief demand being for West Frances, Van Consols, Roman Gravel, and Wheel Uny. West Frances, 15 to 16; Van Consols, 4½ to 5½; Roman Gravel, 17 to 17½; Wheel Uny, 5 to 5½; New Roseware, 8½ to 9; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 10; Wheal Argus, 1½ to 2; West Chiverton, 9 to 9½; South Condor, 8½ to 9; Eberhard and Aurora, 6 to 6½; Emma, 2½ to 3; Pacific, 2½ to 3; Utah, 2½ to 3.

WEDNESDAY.—Market very dull, dealers being busy with the settlement. THURSDAY.—Market continues very quiet. Van Consols, West Frances, and New Roseware chiefly dealt in. South Carn Brea, East Bassett, and Grenville weaker. Van Consols, 4½ to 5½; West Frances, 15 to 16; New Roseware, 8½ to



## Meetings of Public Companies.

## LONDON AND CALIFORNIA MINING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Thursday.

Mr. LEWIS PRICE in the chair.

Mr. SAUL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The CHAIRMAN having referred to the misconception which appeared to exist about some portions of Mr. Hague's report, stated that the directors had done the best they could for the company from the time of its inauguration. The mine was first proposed to be purchased last year, but the matter was not taken seriously into consideration until the arrival of Mr. Janin's report in January of the present year. At a preliminary meeting of the board that report was read, and the company was subsequently duly registered. The report of Mr. Janin, upon which the purchase was made, expressed no doubt or hesitation whatever but that the mines would yield a minimum monthly profit of \$32,000. Mr. Janin expressed no doubt about these results, and being recommended as a man holding a high professional reputation, and every way incapable of doing anything wrong, there was every reason to place implicit confidence in his report, the more especially as upon his report they had previously purchased the Sierra Buttes Mine. As nearly two-thirds of the capital was paid for the Amador Mine, he would refer to that in the first instance. This mine was purchased with a very large mill, which the previous owners of the mine had thought themselves justified in erecting—this mill, according to Mr. Janin's report, would be completed in January, but from some faults of construction the vendors were not able to deliver it till March 20, when the company's agents took it out of the vendor's hands, accepting 100% as a compensation for non-completion. The mill broke down several times, and the first attempt to "clean up" was on April 10, when the unsatisfactory results realised they believed was attributable rather to the imperfect working of the mill than to anything wrong in the ores themselves. It would be seen by Mr. Janin's report that they would not expect water during the whole of the year, and that steam would have to be employed for a portion of the time. When the agents found they could not get the mill to work they telegraphed the directors for instructions to erect a steam-engine, which they were authorised to do. It was not till July 13 that the mill was finally started, and no idea of the value of the reserves could be formed until the mill had had its first clean-up. On June 28 the value of the shares was depreciated in the market, and Mr. Coulter telegraphed to their agents to know whether anything was wrong at the mines, and the reply was, "Everything going on most satisfactorily." On July 8 they received the result of the "clean up" of the various mines; and, amongst other things, it was mentioned that the Pennsylvania had been worked very badly, and "gonged" out—that is, not prepared by development in anticipation of the wants of the mine. In consequence of the breaking down of the mill, the delay, &c., the directors took into consideration whether, having the Sierra Buttes and the Oureka, both large, valuable mines, it would not be well to have them surveyed by an engineer. Mr. Coulter at that time was about to proceed to California, and this was the origin of Mr. Hague's appointment, which took place on Sept. 2. Mr. Coulter arrived at Chicago on Sept. 6 on his way to the West, when he first became aware that the first clean-up had shown a deficiency in the quality of the ore, and that was after Mr. Hague's appointment. So that up to that period no one had the slightest idea of a falling off in the yield of the ore. The directors received the telegraphic news, but did not receive the written letter till Oct. 7. They could not tell how much of the unsatisfactory result was attributable to the inferiority of the ores, how much to the faultiness of the mills, how much to the absorption of the plates, or what defects there were in the manipulation or injudicious selection of the ores themselves, although it was excessively disappointing. They could not imagine, recollecting Mr. Janin's report, there was any doubt of the existence of the reserve. Subsequently their agents wrote stating that the estimate of \$14 per ton was too high.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired when that letter was received? The CHAIRMAN replied, on Oct. 7; but it gave no indication of the fact that the ore would not yield more than \$5 per ton when the proper manipulation had been brought into operation; nor did it indicate there was no reason to believe there would not be good profits when the sulphurets were brought into operation and the plates became fully charged, the more especially when they knew that it took three months in Sierra Buttes before the full value of the returns was attained. On Oct. 8 a telegram was received from Mr. Coulter that Mr. Hague's report was very complete and comprehensive; and added that—"personal inspection induces belief in ultimate of London and California—Hague concurs."

Mr. Hague's report, immediately upon its arrival, was sent to the printers, and a copy forwarded to each shareholder as early as possible. Although it had produced a most unfavourable impression he (the Chairman) found that Mr. Hague, referring to the Amador Mine, says that it must either be abandoned or opened out, but he did not say anything against its prospects for the future: the company had still 20,000% to prosecute the works, and all unnecessary expenses had been reduced to the lowest possible figure, and orders had been given that the whole of the expenditure was to be concentrated on the development of the mines, so as to disclose their real value. No outlay, therefore, would be made on surface works until they saw the mines were good in depth. Some of the richest mines in California were upon the same veins as theirs. The Hayward Amador, which was some little distance away, had had the peculiarity of having its vein disturbed and contorted, the same as was now the case in the Amador, but in depth it had proved one of the richest in the country, having given \$3,000,000 in dividends. Immediately adjoining Amador there was the Keystone Amador, reported to be worth \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; on the other side the Bunkerhill Mine, which for a long time was unproductive, had lately turned out very well indeed; according to reports from good sources, there had recently been opened out an enormously rich vein. Taking all these facts together, they might reasonably conclude that by sinking 300 feet they would reach the same run of ore as was producing such brilliant results in Bunkerhill and Keystone Amador Mines. A telegram had been received that morning, stating that Pennsylvania was looking better, that the Erie should do well, and that the Amador had improved in the bottom. The directors believed they were perfectly justified in offering their properties to the public, and investing their own in the company, and had not parted with any of their shares, so that whatever the result might be the shareholders would, he believed, do the directors justice to believe they would earnestly endeavour to do all they could for the general good. Since looking carefully over Mr. Hague's report, he could not, however, say that his hopes had not somewhat revived. It was true their reserves, valued at 100,000%, were unproductive, so that their position was so much the worse; still there were hopes that as their capital was expended rich ore would again be reached, and their mines become remunerative, seeing that the very best development, both in Bunkerhill and Keystone Amador were nearer the company's Amador Mine. Mr. Janin was absent when Mr. Coulter was in San Francisco, but Mr. Janin had written an explanatory letter, if, indeed, the matter admitted of explanation. That letter was posted on Oct. 30, and had not yet arrived. He thought it very desirable their course should be duly considered, and that another meeting should be held upon Mr. Coulter's return to this country, when the directors would also be in a position to present their audited accounts. He might mention that the Erie Mine remained to be developed, for in working the ore became poor in quality; but Mr. Oliver, after a careful examination, came to the conclusion that they had only been working an off-shoot from the real vein. Mr. Oliver immediately directed the rock to be broken from the outcrop, and he believed gold had been found, which was rather satisfactory. That had induced him to sink a pit, and they were now driving to intersect the vein in the lowest working. The vein seemed to be very wide and well defined. Mr. Oliver had previously taken the precaution to locate 1800 ft. beyond the original purchase, which had cost nothing beyond the legal costs of locating. Mr.

Wadderspon had stated that the samples taken from the vein were equal to the richest of the Erie rock.

Mr. HOCKIN said that Mr. Janin was one of the highest mining authorities in America.

The CHAIRMAN said that a copy of Mr. Janin's letter would be forwarded to the shareholders as soon as it arrived. In reply to various questions, he stated that Mr. Janin was not appointed by the company; his report was sent with the bond of the mines, and they placed great reliance in it, because it was upon Mr. Janin's report that they purchased the Sierra Buttes Mine. They did not, however, place exclusive reliance upon it, and, therefore, it was confirmed by Mr. Ashburner, who bore a good reputation in America. At the preliminary meeting a telegram was sent out for Mr. Ashburner's opinion, and the reply was that "Ashburner fully confirms Janin's report on Amador." There were two reports from Mr. Janin, one addressed to Messrs. Cross and Co., and the second (which was an enlargement of the first) was addressed to Mr. Coulter by Mr. Janin.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if Mr. Coulter was a member of the board at the time? The CHAIRMAN: Yes, and is so still.

A SHAREHOLDER said that appeared to be a very irregular thing.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Coulter was a very large shareholder, and had paid for his shares the same as anyone else. The only condition which Mr. Coulter made was that he should be allowed him and his friends 50,000 shares, which meant 100,000%, and so far Mr. Coulter was a loser, as the shares at present stand in the market.

Mr. SURGEY said that Mr. Coulter was nominally as much the vendor of the Sierra Buttes as he was of these mines. It seemed that there was a Mr. Gashwaller, a dealer in mines, who put himself in communication with Mr. Coulter, knowing that gentleman represented a powerful body in London. Messrs. Cross and Co. were the agents of the company, and knowing that the report of Mr. Janin was instrumental in bringing the Sierra Buttes Company into existence, Mr. Coulter considered it desirable his report should also be obtained upon these mines. Mr. Janin's report was in the first instance addressed to Messrs. Cross and Co., although written apparently to Mr. Coulter. Although Mr. Coulter was nominally the vendor, yet actually Mr. Gashwaller was the vendor; Mr. Coulter was merely the vehicle for the transfer of the property at the same price from Mr. Gashwaller to the company. All Mr. Coulter got out of it was a right to a certain number of shares. As far as he (Mr. Surgery) knew, nothing had occurred to make him believe for one moment that not merely was the board utterly ignorant of anything inducing them to believe they did not possess a splendid property, but he also firmly believed that Mr. Coulter was of the same opinion until the moment he received Mr. Hague's report. Mr. Gashwaller, too, when the company was formed, took as many shares as he could get, but the company was so pressed they could not let him have the number he required, and ultimately succeeded in getting only about 15,000; and no material sales had taken place on the part of these gentlemen, although at one time they could have realised from 50 to 60 per cent. premium, as far as Mr. Coulter was concerned, he did not believe he had sold a share. Besides this, he believed the parties who were first connected with the mines, and sold them to the company, had taken an average of 50 per cent. in the company than they held in the old, and advised all their friends to put their money into it; and the personal friends of the board, and the Chairman and his friends, were amongst the largest shareholders, and had not sold their shares. But it now appeared, notwithstanding the reports of Messrs. Janin and Ashburner, the reserves of ore, estimated by them to be worth 100,000%, and that these would yield \$14 per ton, the yield was only from \$6 to \$10 per ton; and the "reserves," for which a certain amount of money had already been paid down, did not from all they could learn appear to exist at all. He could not say anyone was to blame, except in this particular, that Mr. Janin and Mr. Ashburner were of the opinion that the best way to proceed was to follow, therefore, that these mines were bought upon the reports of engineers who, in reality, were paid for by the vendors. There was clearly some mistake between the two engineers who declared everything was white, and the other engineer who declared everything was black. The fact was that they possessed instead of mining investment an ordinary mining speculation.

A SHAREHOLDER thought the prudent course would be to adjourn any further discussion till the meeting in December.

After some further unimportant conversation, the meeting was adjourned; and a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

## SNOWDRIFT SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Finsbury-circus, on Wednesday.

The Hon. ASHLEY PONSONBY in the chair.

Mr. MORGAN read the notice convening the meeting. The directors' report and statement of accounts were referred to in last week's *Mining Journal*.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that they could not declare a dividend, but they had still full confidence in the mine if the necessary amount of capital were applied to its working. There was a certain amount of dead work which must be done, and this, of course, went somewhat against them, as it was far more costly, and yielded no returns. The tunnel must go in the dead ground, but when the mine was opened by it they would not require machinery for raising the ore, or steam-power, as the ore would run down to the mill by gravitation. They had the Snowdrift and the Daniel Peters Mines, both of which had the same advantages as to working without steam-power, but in the Daniel Peters they would run in on the lode, so that the cost of dead work would not be so great. The railway was now running up within 20 miles of the mine, and at no distant date would be carried on to Georgetown, which was but two miles from them. They had sufficient water-power to enable them to crush for other mines, which would also be a source of profit to them; and he was glad to say that the Pelican Mine had already sent them some ore to test. The necessity for money, not a very large amount, was very great, for their available cash was nearly exhausted, and it must be recollected that any money which they borrowed in California would have to be paid for at 2 per cent. per month, or 24 per cent. per annum, and he feared that if they did not send out funds, and if they attempted to get on without borrowing, they would be picking out the eyes of the mines and suffer for it ultimately. They had made an estimate as to the amount of additional capital required, and found that they would want 6000% this year and 4000% next, and Mr. OIL, of the Colorado Terrible, who was at present in this country, and had kindly consented to attend the meeting to give them any information which he possessed, calculates that by the expenditure of the first 6000%, they would obtain a return of 9000%. They would remember that they sent out a practical miner to assist them—Captain Bennetts—but he died a fortnight after his arrival at the Snowdrift Mines, and they had appointed in his place Captain Johns, whom they understood to be a competent man; he seemed to be doing his work well, but he was crippled for want of funds. He had only to express the hope that the shareholders would assist them with money either by taking shares or debenture bonds, and he believed the result would be satisfactory. With regard to the expenditure at home, they felt it to be their duty to be as economic as possible; by liberality of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Forbes, and the reduction which it was proposed to make in the remuneration of the directors, they hoped to effect a saving of 510% per annum in the home office expenses. He concluded by formally moving that the report and accounts be received and adopted.—Mr. KERSHAW seconded the proposition.

Mr. HAMILTON complained of the largeness of the item (1100%) for commission, travelling expenses, &c., since the registration of the company.—Mr. MORGAN said there was a difficulty in getting the vendors to complete the transfer of the property to the company. They had, therefore, to send over Mr. Fox, one of the former directors to the United States, and his expenses were between 300% and 400%. Mr. HAMILTON enquired whether that was in addition to the 500 shares given to Mr. Fox?—Mr. MORGAN said that it was; but that the price of the 500 shares was included in the 1100%. The claim originally made by Mr. Fox was for 1500%, which he considered he was entitled to for the services he had rendered to the company, but the directors ultimately arranged to pay 500% in shares. If the item for commission on placing shares had been larger it would have been advantageous to the company, as they would have had the extra capital at their disposal which they now so much wanted. In these foreign companies no one could tell the annoyance and difficulty which had to be encountered in getting persons to take shares.

Mr. HAMILTON presumed that this 1100% was in addition to the 15,000% promotion money.—Mr. MORGAN said that it was. As to the 15,000% promotion money, the greater part of it was in shares, and he did not think the amount was by any means an excessive compensation; in fact, it had been rather a *damnum in hereditas*, and most of the gentlemen would like to have their money in their pockets instead of the shares. The company had received the money in their pockets instead of the shares. They all expected when the company was started that it would be dividend-paying within 12 months, but they now found that although the mine was a good one they would have to wait longer.

Mr. HAMILTON complained of the non-reliability of the reports; the first report demolished the prospect; the second report demolished the first; and they could not tell what the third might do.

Mr. FIELD thought he might give some explanation on the matter, and say that whatever was then expected had been done, and that the mill was then sending ore from other mines, but that ore was afterwards taken down to Georgetown, and they lost the custom. There was not the only company that had made erroneous estimates. At Silver Plume they expended 1200% on a mill because they believed that the Snowdrift mill would have so much custom that they would not be able to rely upon it for crushing their ore. Had they known that the Snowdrift mill would have been available they would certainly have saved their 1200% on the mill.

Mr. YOUNG said that Mr. Foster anticipated \$4000 per month profit, and others who knew the property were of the same opinion. Mr. Coulter said that the new crusher and the mill would be valuable to the mine. The smelting works which were being established in the neighbourhood would give their mill employment at once, as there were thousands and thousands of tons that would want crushing to prepare it for smelting.

Mr. HUNBY explained that Mr. Collom had said that a certain quantity of ore could be produced when certain work was done, but at present that work had not been done.

Mr. OIL, upon being called on by several shareholders, said that he was asked to make an estimate of cost for completing the connection between the whin-shaft and the Snowdrift lode, and he found that it would take about nine months if the work were pushed on vigorously, and that it would cost a little less than 6500%. The value of the returns which would be obtained by this expenditure would be 9530%, so that there would be a profit of 3030%. He based his estimate upon obtaining 300 lbs. per fathom of first-class ore, yielding 47% per net after paying all expenses, and 1300 lbs. per fathom of second-class ore, yielding 18% per net after paying all expenses. He believed his estimate would bear scrutiny, as he knew the mill well. The mine was a good one, and because no dividend had been paid it did not follow that there was a reason for discouragement. He had managed the Terrible for 20 months, and had found that the second and third-class ore paid all expenses, and \$7000 over, leaving all the first-class ore for dividend; he believed their mine would prove as good, and his estimate confirmed that view. He found that the cost would be about 6500%, and that 6500% was the estimated value of the second-class ore to be raised. He thought their plan, whereon the former workings were coloured yellow and those of the company blue, showed

that the eyes of the mine had been picked out before the transfer, and that this company had been opening it out well. The profits of mining were always in the store, and he thought, although they could not expect much within a year, they might rely on profits in the future. They could employ 100 men in two years from to-day, and might then obtain 5 tons of first-class ore daily; but he would sooner stake his reputation on 3 tons per day. He looked on Snowdrift as one of the best mines in Colorado; he knew but about three mines better. As ore had been discovered in the Daniel Peters surface drift they should let a few fathoms to work, which need not involve an expenditure of more than 100% or 120% per month. If they set on tribute it rather damaged the mine, as the mine got gutted whilst being so worked.—The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and the directors were authorised to borrow 10,000% on mortgage debentures, or to issue the unallotted shares upon such terms as they might deem desirable, the proceedings terminating with a vote of thanks to Mr. OIL for the information he had given, and the usual complimentary vote to the Chairman and directors.

## GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS OF ENGLAND.

It may be well to remind our readers of the circumstances which had led to the holding of the present meeting. A fortnight since, on Oct. 31, a general meeting of shareholders in this company was held for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee of enquiry appointed in May last. Upon the motion for its adoption being proposed, however, an amendment to the effect that the committee be thanked for its report, and the meeting now proceeded to consider it in detail, was then moved, seconded, and carried. A poll was thereupon demanded on behalf of the committee, which it was announced from the chair would be opened the following Thursday week.

The adjourned special general meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday, at the City Terminus Hotel, for the purpose of taking the poll upon the amendment moved at the previous meeting.

The chair was occupied by Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON. The hour at which the poll closed was 3 o'clock. This time having arrived,

The CHAIRMAN said it had occurred to him that they might save a little time and trouble by a course which, if it met the approval of the meeting, he would advise to be adopted. It appeared that the scrutiny would take much longer than it would be either convenient or desirable to remain there, and, therefore, if they could gather from the results already ascertained the general tenor of the poll, he for one, and he was sure his colleagues would concur with him in adopting any measure that might facilitate their arriving at the result of the voting, would not raise any technical difficulties as to the proxies sent in. In that view of the matter he would, therefore, with their permission, ask the scrutineers as to the position in which the lists then stood. The result having been handed in after a short interval,

The CHAIRMAN continued: The scrutineers had been good enough to get out an approximate statement as to the result of the polling, it was as follows:—For the amendment, about 5000 votes; against it, about 10,000 votes; the amendment was, therefore, carried by a large majority. The result was so unequivocal and unquestionable that he felt sure it would not be deemed necessary by any proprietor to press for any further and more searching investigation. (Hear, hear.) The holding of the poll had attained the object of those gentlemen acting in this matter, that was really to elicit the feeling of the proprietors in regard to the points at issue. That feeling had now been so clearly expressed, they might safely consider the amendment as lost, and with the permission of the meeting he would now put the original proposition, which had been moved by Mr. Whatman, and seconded by Mr. Cresswell, namely "That the report of the committee be read and adopted." The show of hands in its favour carried it by a considerable majority.

The CHAIRMAN then said the only remark he should make on the present occasion, although he would have wished to have said a great deal, but that there were several points which he thought were just as well deferred until they met again, for they would have to do so at a very early date, was that it must be obvious to the meeting that the resolution now passed implied so clearly that the policy of the Court was not approved of by the majority of the proprietors, and as they (the Court) certainly could not depart from the line of policy hitherto followed, and which they considered was indispensable to the sound and permanent success of the company, it must naturally be foreseen that they would forthwith take the necessary steps for convening an early meeting for the appointment of their successors as the directors of the undertaking. He considered that it would be for the general good of the company if they were all to defer whatever remarks they desired to make until their next meeting, which he had already explained would be shortly held.

Mr. WHATMAN did not intend to touch upon any controversial point at all; his object being simply to refer to Mr. Talbot's report. It would be in the recollection of the meeting that Mr. Talbot's name had been appended to the committee's report, their right and authority to do so had been questioned by the Court; now, his purpose in addressing the meeting was simply to say that since then they (the committee) had received another letter from Mr. Talbot, in which he referred to that point. In justification of the statement that he (Mr. Whatman) had made, he desired to call their attention to the following words:—In that letter, dated the 7th Nov., Mr. Talbot said:—"My recollection is that I gave you authority to add my signature to the report of the committee."

The CHAIRMAN did not think it necessary to discuss the subject further; he would, however, just observe that the Court had never for a moment assumed that the committee would do anything questionable or less than strictly honourable. Seeing Mr. Talbot's name attached to the committee's report, the Court had naturally asked the question whether Mr. Talbot had given them his consent to do so, and at the time the chairman of committee had not been able to answer him, so the surprise of the Court had been excited by the fact that at the time Mr. Talbot appeared to be supporting by his name the policy of the committee. He had been making a proposition to the Court to advance money for the carrying out of certain works. He would, however, refrain from speaking in reference to his subject any further.

Dr. BEATTIE begged to tender the best thanks of the shareholders for the very civil and prudent course which their hon. Chairman had just laid down. (Hear, hear.) Speaking as a member of the Committee, he wished to say that there was not one of them composing that body that desired to have any personal feeling of animosity against their Chairman. (Hear, hear.) And if a change in the conduct of the affairs had been thought necessary by the majority of the proprietors of this company, he sincerely hoped, in regard to the future management of the concern, that it would be done on both sides of the table in that spirit of harmony and good feeling that ought to characterise men of sense and courteous disposition. He was rejoiced at the course taken by their hon. Chairman that day, because he believed that it would have a healing and beneficial effect, and it would enable them all to put their shoulders to the wheel, so that if possible by some new management their affairs might be brought into better condition, and that the shareholders last few years. He would only add that if anything had been said on either side of a harsh or questionable character he felt sure that their Chairman would be most ready to excuse it, having arisen in the warmth of argument and discussion. In concluding, he begged to propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the Governor and Court of this company.

Mr. ROBERTSON, as a supporter of the Court, begged to second that motion. In doing so he observed that he was quite satisfied that nothing in the action of the Court had been done that was not in accordance with the best interests of the company. He had his own personal experience that there had been continual expressions on the part of members of the committee of respect for and appreciation of the services rendered by their hon. Chairman and his colleagues on the direction. He desired to say, although he had quarrelled with the committee, and still continued to think them wrong in the line of policy they advocated, nevertheless he did not wish that it should be supposed for a moment that he entertained any hostile or personal ill-feeling against its members.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN having then read the motion and seconded the motion severally, proceeded to tender the thanks of himself and his colleagues to the general body of proprietors especially, for passing thus unanimously the cordial acknowledgment of their services. Such an expression of opinion he regarded as peculiarly gratifying, and he begged to thank them most sincerely for the vote just accorded. He could assure the meeting that they had done their best in the interest of the proprietors; whether they had succeeded or not in that course of action was another matter, and its expediency or otherwise would probably be proved by the change of management shortly to be effected. He felt confident he was expressing the feelings of his colleagues no less than his own when he said that they cordially wished this new direction as complete a success as any they had hoped for themselves while in office. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he said everyone on his side of the table would be most anxious to render whatever assistance it lay in their power to afford to the new management. (Cheers.) The proceedings then terminated.

## DUNRAVEN ADARE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

Mr. THOMAS BOLLAND in the chair.

Mr. T. J. JERVIS (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting. The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, by the Articles of Association of the 50th section, we are obliged to hold this meeting within four months of the incorporation of the company. On July 18 the company was registered; on Aug. 1 your directors went down to the colliery and took it over from the vendors, and since that time it has been your property, and carried on on behalf of the company. I am very sorry to say that the output of coal has not been so great as we were led to suppose; but that has been caused by circumstances over which we had no control whatever. In the first place, the weather we have experienced gave us a great deal of difficulty; and, in the second place, the men, although in receipt of higher wages, had not worked the same time as they did previously—indeed, the fact is instead of working six days a week they will now only work three days; they come, of course, every day, but for only half the time. The natural consequence of that has been that they have not won so much coal as they ought to have done under ordinary circumstances. It affords me pleasure to inform you that that drawback will be, however, fully compensated for by the fact that when we estimated the amount of coal that would be raised we never took into account the small coal that is now being raised at a profit of 6s. 9d. a ton; while, as you are aware, we are selling our large coal under a contract entered into by our predecessors. As I stated before, the profit we are obtaining for our small coal fully compensates us for the smallness of our output—and, in fact, more than does so. (Hear, hear.) It will have been observed that in the prospectus we stated that we should have a profit of 6s. per ton. Now, I believe that is fully realised in the production of the large coal, and we are also getting a profit on the small coal, which in draw-







ht up from the winre to-day.



**SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.**—John W. Powning, Nov. 13: Shelfield: The drawing-lift bottom which I expected on Thursday last has not yet come. I am pleased to inform you we resumed sinking the engine shaft yesterday, by six men.







into the shaft from Goddard's lode. The 13, going north-east from shaft, is showing indications for lead again, and ground favourable for driving. The level going north from junction, on Goddard's lode, is without change, there being a little lead and blende along with the footwall. We have two men stopping the back of the 13, south-west of shaft, where the lode is about 15 feet, of lead and 25 cwt. of blende per fathom. The level, driving south from the cross-cut, on Goddard's lode, has improved since my last report both for lead and blende. We have broken some fine lumps of ore from the lode during the past week. The sinking of No. 2 shaft, on Goddard's lode, is going on favourably. There is a little lead and blende in the sink, but not to value. We are now driving out from the small trial shaft, on No. 2, east and west lode, which is yielding some nice ore stuff. There is such a large proportion of our ore stuff mixed throughout with blende that we are obliged to continue the dressing of it along with the lead stuff to keep our floors clear. We are now adding a considerable piece to the floors, and putting a roof over part of it, so that we may have more room for the blende.

**CHONTALES.**—By the mail which arrived this week the directors received advices that the value of the yield of gold for the month was 9937, and the costs (less expenses of freight of machinery, &c.) 7597, leaving a profit on the working of 2380. Mr. Smiddle's opinion of the mines was favourable as far as he had been able to examine them, but he confirms the remarks so forcibly urged by Mr. Marchison at the late general meeting as to the absolute necessity of opening more ground on the lodes as extensively and quickly as possible. A full report from Mr. Smiddle is expected by next mail.

**BATTLE MOUNTAIN.**—The results of this company's operations have hitherto been very satisfactory. The company's copper mines are situated in Nevada, U.S., and the company has a capital of 50,000, in shares of 5s. each. The whole 10,000 shares have been allotted; upon 3760 of these the whole 5s. has been paid-up; 47, 10s. has been paid upon 5037; and 3s. on the remaining 1263. Upon the fully-paid shares 10s. per share has been paid; other shares in proportion. In May last they divided 2000l. 7s. 3d., being an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the then paid-up capital of 41,231l. 10s.; and on Nov. 9 they paid an additional 2157l. 7s. 6d., being a further dividend of 5 per cent. on 43,747l. 10s., making 10 per cent. for nine months. The prospects of the mine are excellent.

**MALPASO.**—The general meeting is called for Thursday, after which there will be an extraordinary meeting for authorising the directors to declare and pay dividends, when the financial position justifies it, without the sanction of a general meeting.

**SOUTH AURORA, AND EBERHARDT AND AURORA COMPANIES.**—A meeting of the directors of the South Aurora, the committee recently appointed by the shareholders (Messrs. Spratt, Taylor, and Hathaway), and a deputation of three directors from the Eberhardt and Aurora Company, was held this week to endeavour to arrange for the employment of the Stanford Mill to reduce the ores of the latter company. The directors of the South Aurora Company are willing to mill ores for 14s. per ton, being 1s. per ton less than formerly paid; the Eberhardt board will at present assent to pay only 12½s. per ton. The gentlemen will meet again directly, and probably make concessions which will result in an agreement profitable to both companies. During the last two months the Stanford Mill could have produced for the Eberhardt and Aurora Company bullion worth 35,000l., and secured for the South Aurora 1800l. or 2000l.

**BURROW AND BUTSON.**—The agent entrusted with the erection of the 60-in. cylinder pumping-engine holds out hopes that it will be ready to be started by the end of this month. If this be done, and a larger number of cobbing-gills (now five) can be procured soon, there will be a certainty of about 25 tons of ore from the "black lode" being ready for sale in a month from this time, and that regular monthly sales in gradually increasing quantities from this and other parts the mines will follow.

**BRONFLOYD.**—It must be a great satisfaction to the numerous proprietors of this old company to see the great improvement which has been developed by the workings of the last few months in the value of this champion lode of Cardiganshire. The bottom level (96) is now yielding 1½ ton per fathom for the width of the level, whilst the lode is 10 fms. wide; and what is also of great importance, the deposit is lengthening east of shaft, in which direction until now but few trials have been made.

**GAWTON COPPER.**—This mine has considerably improved during the past week in three very important levels—the 82, 95, and 105—all of which are approaching the courses of ore passed through in the upper levels. In the 82 fm. level east they have just cut the lode, and it is valued at 12s. per fathom, and improving. In the 95 a branch has been cut, which is now 20 inches wide, and increasing in size as it is opened out, and in the 105 the leader just cut into is 15 in wide, each level showing every indication of entering a new course of ore. The importance of these improvements must considerably enhance the value of the property, the entirety of which at present quotation is selling at the extremely low figure of about 8000l.

**FLINTSHIRE (LEAD).**—We are glad to notice that the directors are about commencing operations with their mine under very favourable auspices. We wish them every success in developing so fine a mineral property. The report of their first ordinary general meeting will be found in another column.

**DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.**—Reports received from the district are exceedingly encouraging. This sett is regarded by miners as possessing all the elements essential to a great success.

**GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.**—It is daily expected that the Gorsiedd vein will be reached. The great fall of rain is the only cause for the delay in developing so valuable a property. The funds are quite sufficient to reach the points for which the concern was started.

**ST. AUSTELL AND ROCHE.**—The 50-in. engine on the Cornubia section of these mines was set to work on Saturday by Mr. F. W. Michell, of Redruth, the company's engineer, in the presence of the directors and secretary, after which the whole of the workmen, numbering more than 100, sat down to an excellent dinner, presided over by Mr. Crax, of Manchester. This is the first mine belonging to the company on which the pumping engine has been set to work, but it will be speedily followed by the Hallow Tin and Iron Mine, and afterwards by the Great Beam Tin Mine. It is estimated by competent authorities that when the whole of these mines are in full course of working the monthly returns will be from 55 to 60 tons of black tin, and about 1000 tons of iron ore. Capt. Cook, the manager, is carrying on the operations with great energy.

Mr. HENRY HAYMEN, who has been absent from England since July 6 last, has returned to London, having been laid up in the West of America with severe illness.

**THOMAS TREWEEKE AND SONS,**  
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS, MINE AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, DIALERS, AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENTS.  
Accurate Plans and Sections furnished. Mines examined and truthfully reported upon. Mine Purveyors and Managers, Promoters of Public Companies, Accounts investigated, and Balance Sheets prepared.  
Account meetings attended on behalf of distant shareholders.  
Sixty years' experience in almost every mine in Cornwall and Devon, also of mines in Somerset, Yorkshire, and Scotland, and equally conversant with almost all the best mines in California and Borneo.  
P.S.—Five years' purchase is generally the correct rule by which to purchase Mine Shares.  
ST. UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

**MR. E. CAVENDISH TAHOUDIN,**  
13 AND 14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.; and CLAREMONT STREET, SHREWSBURY.  
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER.  
Every description of Stock and Shares bought and sold at net prices for cash or on account.  
A. VANDERMADE on security of marketable mining stock on moderate terms.  
Bankers: Messrs. Beck and Co., Shrewsbury.  
The National Bank of Scotland, London.

**MESSRS. THOMAS BORLAZE AND CO.,**  
MINERAL, ENGINEERING, FINANCIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS.  
Respectfully announce their readiness to INSPECT, VALUE, REPORT, and ADVISE, confidentially, INVESTORS on any matter in the above capacities.  
Unquestionable references and securities offered where required.  
OFFICES.—ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

**MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM,**  
MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.  
TAVISTOCK.  
MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.  
Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME FOR DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c.  
INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

**MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,**  
CHESTER, TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS, and all marketable MINING and other SHARES, at close market prices.  
Messrs. CAMERON and Co. being in communication with some of the most experienced mine agents of the day, are in a position to furnish to correspondents valuable and trustworthy information on Mining Investments in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.  
OFFICES: BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

**MR. GLEDHILL, MINING ENGINEER, SHREWSBURY,**  
has visited professionally the chief mining fields in the world, and is PREPARED TO INSPECT OR ADVISE UPON MINING PROPERTIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**MR. H. RUSSELL EVANS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
12, GREAT DOCK STREET, NEWPORT, MON.  
Business transacted in the following shares:—Chontales, Utah, Van Consols Pacific, Boscawell Down, &c. This is opening out a splendid mine.  
BOSCOWELL DOWNS.

**CAPT. ROBERT KNAPP, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,** having recently returned from Nevada, where he has added seven years' experience in Silver Mining, to his former extensive and varied experience in this country, is prepared to RECOMMEND TO INTENDING INVESTORS several VERY VALUABLE MINING PROPERTIES, selected from close personal inspection, and at unusually low rates. And also TO INSPECT AND REPORT ON ANY MINES IN NEVADA, or other States, and on the Pacific Coast.  
Ad dress, Liskeard, Cornwall.

## The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Nov. 15, 1872.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected...	per ton	£	s. d.	Bars Welsh, in London	per ton	£	s. d.
Tough cake and tile...	92	0	0-93	Do., to arrive	10	10	0-11
Sheathing & sheets...	91	0	0-93	Nail rods	11	10	0
Bolts	100	0	0	Do., in London	12	0	0
Bottoms	101	0	0	Bars, ditto	11	0	12
Old	23	0	0	Hoops, ditto	12	0	13
Ourra Barra	57	0	0-88	Bars, at works	10	0	12
Wire	per lb.	0	1 0½	Hoops, ditto	13	0	14
Tubes	0	1	0-0	Sheets, single	14	0	0
BRASS.				Pig No. 1, in Wales	per ton	£	s. d.
Sheets	9½d.-10½d.			Refined metal, ditto	7	0	0-8
Wire	9½d.-10½d.			Bars, common, ditto	10	0	10
Tubes	10½d.-11d.			Do., mch. Tyneor Tees	11	0	10
Yellow metal sheathing	7½d.-8½d.			Do., railway, in Wales	10	0	10
Sheets	7½d.-8½d.			Do., Sved. in London	5	0	0
SPELTTER.				Pig No. 1, in Clyde	per ton	£	s. d.
Foreign on the spot	23	0	0	Do., f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	5	0	5
to arrive	—			Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b., do.	—		
ZINC.				Railway chairs	5	0	6
In sheets	29	0	0-30	spikes	12	10	0-14
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	12	15	0	Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton	7	0	0-8
TIN.				STEEL.			
English blocks	£148	0	0-nom.	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	per ton	£	s. d.
Do., bars (in brls.)	149	0	0	Ditto (hammered)	18	10	0-10
Do., refined	150	0	0	Ditto, in faggots	—		
Banco	150	0	0	English, spring	23	0	0-25
Straits	140	0	0	LEAD.			
TIN-PLATES.				English Pig, com.	21	10	0-21
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	£29	0	0-2	Ditto, L.B.	21	10	0-21
IX Do., 1st quality	2	6	0-2	Ditto, W.B.	22	15	0-23
IC Do., 2d quality	1	17	0-2	Ditto, sheet	22	15	0-23
IX Do., 2d quality	2	4	0-2	Ditto, red lead	20	10	0-20
IC Coke	2	0	0-2	Ditto, white	25	10	0-30
IX Ditto	2	13	0-2	Ditto, patent shot	24	15	0
Canada plates, p. ton	25	0	0	Spanish	20	10	0-20
Ditto, at works	25	0	0-24				

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each X. Terms—Plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

**REMARKS.**—The announcement in Monday's papers of the terrible conflagration at Boston cast a sudden and painful gloom over our markets, added to which the advance to 7 per cent. in the Bank rate of discount, and the semi-panic that subsequently ensued on the Stock Exchange, tended considerably to increase the uneasiness already existing in respect to financial matters. Commercial affairs are invariably so materially affected by the course of the money market that it is not surprising to experience a very serious curtailment in business generally at the present juncture, particularly as a further advance in money may soon be declared. Besides, the end of the year is now approaching, when merchants and consumers usually manifest a disinclination to extend their engagements, consequently comparatively little revival can be anticipated yet awhile. Speculators for the most part will, doubtless, be compelled to remain still or narrow their operations until money becomes easier, and facilities of finance are enlarged. The transactions during the following month will, therefore, probably be principally confined, so far as home consumption is concerned, to absolute immediate requirements, and as regards exports, simply to the execution of small orders.

**COPPER.**—In consequence of the advance in the Bank rate and the calamitous fire at Boston our market opened on Monday very dull, and a very limited business only was done. The prices of Chili bars varied between 80l. to 82l. for g.o.b.s., and 79l. 10s. for Lots. On Tuesday 150 tons of g.o.b. were disposed of at 80l. to 80l. 10s. cash, and 225 tons of Wallaroo were reported at 86l. to 87l. At the Swansea ticketing 1319 tons of ore was sold on an average of 15s. ½d. per ton. On Wednesday there was more disposition to buy, although Lots realised but 78l. 10s. cash; further sales of g.o.b. were made between 80l. 10s. to 81l. 10s. for cash and short prompt; and 87l. to 87l. 10s. cash was realised for Wallaroo, and 88l. 10s. to 89l. with two to three months prompt. A small quantity of Japan was reported at 85l. On Thursday the market continued very firm, and slightly higher prices were obtainable, 82l. 10s. to 83l. having been paid, although at the close of the day the appearances were again rather in favour of buyers, sellers offering good hands at 83l.; but buyers were indisposed to advance upon 82l. Wallaroo changed hands at 86l. 10s. to 87l. cash; 85 tons were reported. To day the market is quiet, and prices somewhat easier. According to the present large stocks and the rate of money compared with the same period of last year, there seems every reason to suppose that prices as yet cannot materially advance, as the stocks are several thousand tons in excess, and money was then about half its present rate. The smelters' official rates seem rather high compared with the prices ruling in the open market. Speculators, for the most part, are too much disheartened by the result of previous contracts, and restrained by the stringency of monetary affairs, to enter into fresh operations of any particular magnitude until a marked diminution in stocks takes place; and repeated advices of charters show a decided falling off in future supplies. No permanent stability can be expected, and prices will doubtless continue wavering more or less. The Indian demand shows no real improvement, consequently little support will be derived from that quarter. In Yellow Metal there is not quite so much doing as a week ago, sellers then booked several orders at 7½d. to 7½d., since which they have been standing out for the higher quotation, with very little result; buyers are now less disposed to pay 7½d., and it seems doubtful whether more than 6½d. to 7d. per lb. could be realised for any quantity.

**IRON.**—Notwithstanding the turn of events in Staffordshire and Glasgow, the Middlesbrough market has shown considerable firmness throughout the week. No. 1 pig-iron is quoted 115s.; No. 3, 110s.; No. 4, 107s. 6d. These may be taken as average quotations, although in cases where requirements were urgent higher prices have been given, and when difficulty has been experienced in holding lower prices may have been accepted. Business for next year's delivery is quoted at about 100s. by makers, but parcels in second hands can be negotiated at a lower figure; buyers and sellers alike hold aloof from forward commitments, so much of uncertainty seems to overshadow the future. The make of pig-iron in October, as against the out-turn of September, is 171,316 tons, as against 161,028 tons; the difference in the length of the two months may in a measure account for the increase in October's make over that of September; but increased supplies of raw material have had more to do with the increased production, the furnaces having been kept in full blast. Notwithstanding the extra quantity turned out, makers' stocks have decreased upwards of 2000 tons; the present stocks are estimated at 40,000 tons. Nearly 30,000 tons have been shipped to foreign ports during the month, of which about 12,000 went to Germany, 9000 to Holland, 4100 to Belgium, and 2300 tons to France. The shipments of rails to Russia and the United States, and other kinds of manufactured iron on foreign account, amounts to about 10,000 tons in October, but while these shipments are large those on home account show a considerable falling off, being not more than 15,000 tons. The North of England market is less affected by the downward tendency exhibited in other districts, owing to the principal trade being in rails, for which the demand still continues. Free business does not come in with the rapidity that might be expected, but the books still show a considerable breadth of orders unexecuted, and rails are quoted at 11½s. plates 12½s., but bars show a decline, and are now quoted from 11s. 5s. to 12s. The returns of exports from South Wales during the month of October show that a considerable amount of business is doing in that district, 43,000 tons of iron having been shipped from Newport and Cardiff.

The opening of telegraphic communication with Australia is looked upon as likely to increase the amount of business already transacted in that important colony; indeed, through this agency important contracts have already been booked, and are expected to follow shortly. America, too, is counted upon as a probable buyer on a large scale before long, but financial difficulties may possibly arise which may render it necessary to contract operations, which under favourable auspices would have been more extended. The present dearth of money, with, perhaps, higher rates in prospect, will doubtless exercise a very positive influence upon the market generally, and projects which might otherwise have been put in hand at once may be held over for a time. The price of rails at the works is 10s. to 10½s., American sections. Merchant bars have declined, and are now quoted 10s. 10s. to 10½s., f.o.b. London; orders, however, are very scarce, and even at this figure nothing beyond small incidents is executed, and in all probability lower rates will have to be submitted to—in fact, the Staffordshire ironmasters are so completely run out of work that to obtain immediate specifications they are prepared to accept 10l. 10s. to 11l., f.o.b. London; and it is only by offering their iron at such reductions that they are likely to succeed in obtaining sufficient work to carry them through the ensuing month. In Swedish bars further arrivals have come in, but in the absence of buyers no transactions are reported; at the same time, sellers are prepared to make moderate concessions to effect sales, sooner than land the iron to swell the better market. The change which has occurred to the position of the iron market renders it absolutely necessary that quotations must be brought more on a level with previous years before a corresponding amount of business can be secured; and there is no doubt that the sooner this is done the better for the trade at large, as buyers will not then be withholding their orders in anticipation of successive reductions. In Scotch pigs there is not much change to note as regards price, mixed numbers being quoted to-day at 97s. 6d. warm.

There has been no official reduction in makers' prices, although they have been anxious to dispose of all their available stock. There is a strong feeling, not only in London but in Glasgow and elsewhere, against the continuance of these extreme prices, as it operates very unfavourable on shipments. The decrease this week, compared with the same period last year, being no less than 9418 tons.

For the week ending November 11, 1871.....Tons 18,936  
November 9, 1872.....9,218  
Decrease.....9,718  
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871.....37,226 tons.  
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—  
For the week ending November 11, 1871.....Tons 1,255  
November 9, 1872.....600  
Decrease.....655  
Total decrease for 1872.....17,491 tons.  
LEAD.—The market for lead has continued to assume an upward

\* In last week's report the stock of copper in Valparaiso was stated in error to be 400 tons, and price 90½s.; it should have been 490 tons and 110½s.

tendency, and there is a positive advance upon last week's quotations. Spanish silver is reported sold at Newcastle at 22½.

**SPELTTER.**—Nothing new has transpired with regard to this metal. TIN.—Market has shown some weakness in the early part of the week. Small parcels of Straits changed hands at 142l. 10s. down to 139l., after which the market has showed some slight signs of recovery, and a moderate quantity has changed hands at 140l.

**TIN-PLATES.**—Prices show a drooping tendency, and second-hand lots have been offered at considerably below current quotations, but buyers still consider them too high to buy in any large quantities.

**IRON TRADE.**—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Only a moderate business has been done in Scotch pig-iron this week, either here or in Glasgow; we have to report a fall of 5s. per ton over the week. Closing price last week was nominally 102s. 6d., to-day the price at Glasgow is 97s. 6d. nominally. Idle market. Since the reduction in Staffordshire bars to 12l. per ton, announced in our last report, our market has assumed a better tone for all kinds of finished iron, and more specifications in number have been given out this week; the quantities of these are small, and principally for the colonies. At present we have not discovered that the lower quotation above referred to has brought any very large orders into the market. The tin-plate trade continues languid, and some of the manufacturers have submitted to lower prices, both for coke and charcoal this week. The market for rails remains unchanged. Manufacturers in South Wales and Middlesbrough show no disposition to give way in price, being well off for orders for the winter months. The pig makers in Staffordshire have blown out a number of furnaces, and intend to reduce the make of pig-iron still further by the same process.—133, Cannon-street.

**COPPER.**—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—The week opened with a rapid decline in all kinds of foreign material. Chillan slab fell from 85s. to 82½, between which latter quotation and 80s. a moderate business has since been done in good ordinary brands, while Lots sold as low as 78l. 10s. In the foreign there have been sales of Wallaroo and Barra cake at 90s. down to 86s., and Japan at 85s. The market closes rather firmer, the chief demand being on speculation and for forward prompts, consumers on their part showing nothing of the anxiety to purchase of a fortnight ago, when prices were much higher, and indeed from their present enquiries it would seem that the trade requirements are on a moderate scale.

**Messrs. James and Shakespeare.**—At the Swansea Ticketing Ore ore fetched 16s. 1d. per unit, the average of the whole sale being 15s. 9½d., and the average produce 21½ per cent. Bars were quoted 83l. to 84l. on Friday last, and between which rates a moderate trade was done. The next day 82l. was accepted, which was followed on Monday by a drop to 80l. per ton. At this last figure ordinary brands a good demand sprang up, and the market has recovered fully 2½ per ton, closing with buyers at the lowest quotations on our list, sellers asking 10s. to 20s. a ton more. The transactions of the week amount to about 550 tons, a far portion consisting of the Lots brand, the prices paid for which have ranged from 80s. down to 78l. 10s., but for parcels of this mark out of certain vessels there has been a special demand (owing to the superior quality), and holders have generally obtained for such lots the market quotation for g.o.b.s. The Chili telegram came to hand on 8th inst., and advised charters of 2300 tons for the first half of October, of which 1400 in bars and ingots, 400 in ores and regulus for England, 500 in bars for France. The stock on the coast was reported as 5000 tons. The charters for the corresponding period last year were only 1000 tons bars, but the stock on the coast, by the same computation as at present, was 9500 tons. Wallaroo has fluctuated rather more than other sorts; opening at 90s. cash, it receded as low as 86s. per ton, but a strong demand then sprang up, and we note an advance of about 3½ per ton from the lowest point. There has been a good enquiry throughout for all kinds of foreign copper, with extended prompts, but scarcely any transactions have been recorded on such terms, as those who were able to hold preferred doing so on their own account, rather than part with the goods at present low range of value. Not much is doing in English, but quotations remain without any important change.

The dealers on the MINING SHARE MARKET have been busy with the settlement of the fortnightly account this week, and, in the absence of business and the unsatisfactory state of the money market, prices have given way generally, and most of our quotations are nominal.

The mines dealt in have been New Rosewarne, New West Rosewarne, Van Consols, Penstruthal, New Lovell, Providence Mines, West Frances, West Chiverton, Wheal Argus, South Carn Brea, Wheal Grenville, East Basset, South Condurow, North Roskear, &c.

New Rosewarne shares have fluctuated from 8 to 6, and leave off 6½ to 7, buyers. It was understood that in the excitement consequent on the discovery of copper last week large purchases of shares were made (some in Cornwall as high as 10l. per share), in anticipation of a further rise, should the discovery continue; but many of these purchases, it would seem, were made merely as a speculation for a rise, and, having been forced on the market for sale again this week, preparatory to the "settlement," the price was brought down for a time to what it had been before the discovery took place. On Monday the agents reported that the end east on the copper lode was not so good for copper, but the western end was worth 35l. per fathom, and the tin under it 50l. per fathom. Thursday's report stated that the two stopes east and west of the 46 rise were each worth from 45l. to 50l. per fathom, and the west end 30l. per fathom, for copper. The total points in operation were valued at 228l. per fathom. The western end, on the copper lode, is going down under the elvan, and if it continues will turn out a good deal of ore. New West Rosewarne, 6½ to 7; the lode in the deep adit east, driving on 4 ft. only of the lode, at 6l. per fathom, is worth 20l. per fathom; west lode worth 70l. per fathom, driving at 6l. 10s. per fathom.

Bronfloyd, 80 to 85; the lode in the 93, west of cross-cut, is still improving, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. Wheal Grenville has declined to 8½; 9; the lode in the 140 cross-cut is worth 30l. per fath., driving at 20l. per fathom. The various points in operation are valued at 115l. per fathom in the aggregate, and 21 pitches have been set on tribute to 53 men, at an average of 11s. 9d. in 17. Wheal Crebor, 1 to 1½; this mine is improving in the 48 east; the lode is of a very promising description, worth 4 tons of copper ore per fm. At North Treskerby the various points in operation on the High-burrow lode was valued in the aggregate at 100l. per fathom, and when the stamps get to work it is expected that the mine will yield good profits. Bog, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 150 to 155; Cook's Kitchen, 25 to 27; Devon Great Consols, 6½ to 7½; Dolcoath, 67½ to 70; East Basset weaker at 34 to 36; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; East Chiverton, 3 to 5.

East Pool, 14 to 15; at the meeting a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. The ores sold realised 6883l., and a profit of 1380l. on the two months' working. In the bottom of the mine there are two stopes, worth 25l. and 22l. per fathom. East Lovell, 20 to 21; East Van, 8 to 8½; Gawton, 2 to 2½; Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½; Great Wheal Vora have been firmer, at 4½ to 5½; Herodsfoot, 14 to 16; Hingston Down, 5½ to 6½; Marke Valley, 3½ to 4; Nangles, 4 to 4½; North Levant, 16 to 17; North Roskears have been weaker, at 25 to 27½. Prince of Wales, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; the bottom level west is now worth 20l. per fathom for tin for width of lode carried, 7 to 8 ft. Perran Wheal Virgin, 15s. to 20s.; the lode in the 45 end, driving towards the rich course of ore seen in the level above, is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Parys Mountain, 1½ to 1½; Penhalls, 3 to 3½; Pennerley, 2½ to 2½; Penstruthal, 1½ to 2; Perkins Beach, 3 to 4; Providence Mines enquired for, at 19 to 21; Roman Gravels, 17 to 18; Rookhope Valley, 2½ to 3; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 1½ to 1½; South Carn Brea has fluctuated, and leave off at 4 to 4½; South Caradon, 180 to 200; South Condurow, 8½ to 8½; South Crofty, 62½ to 67½. South Frances, 4 to 6; at the meeting a call of 2l. 10s. per share was made. South Roman Gravels, 3 to 3½; sinking the engine shaft has been resumed, and the engine works very satisfactorily. Tankerville, 15 to 15½; Tincroft, 55 to 57½; Treleigh Wood United, 3 to 4; Trumpet Consols, 13½ to 14½; Van, 35 to 37½.

Van Consols has been firmer, at 4½ to 5½; a circular has been issued from the office stating that as large quantities of lead ore are being brought to surface, and the dressing machinery will soon be complete, the sales of lead will enable the directors to commence paying dividends early in the new year. West Basset, 8 to 9; Wheal Argus, 1½ to 2. West Chiverton shares have been firmer, at 9½ to 10; West Frances, 15 to 16; West Maria and Fortescue, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; West Polbreen, 4 to 4½. St. Agnes Consols, 3½ to 3½; the winze sinking under the 26 is worth 10l. per fathom. Redmoor, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 2267l. 8s. 10d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. The report states that the new shaft has been sunk 17 fms. from surface, in a lode 3 ft. wide in the bottom, with capel, quartz, mundic, and good stones of tin and black copper ore intermixed; a more promising lode, the agent writes, cannot be seen in the whole district for the production of large deposits of mineral, and he was therefore, authorised by the meeting to remove the engine to this shaft and prosecute the lode with vigour. West Seton, 60 to 65; West Tankerville, 3½ to 4; Wheal Basset, 60 to 65; Wheal Buller, 15 to 17; Wheal Jane, 6½ to 7; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 14 to 15; Wheal Mary Ann, 9 to 10; Wheal Uny, 5 to 5½; Perran Wheal Vyan, 2 to 2½; North Treleigh Wood, 2½ to 2½.

Among foreign mines, Australian United have been enquired for at improved prices, 15s. to 20s.; Emmas have been



33; Eberhardt and Aurora, 5½ to 6; Flagstaff, 16 to 16½; Camp Floyd, 7 to 7½; New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3¾; Utah, 2 to 2½; Fortuna, 4 to 4½; the directors have declared an interim dividend of 5s. per share.

Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, as agent for and on behalf of the United States Rolling-Stock Company, announce that the scrip certificates of the issue of the remaining 25,000 shares of the company may be received on and after Nov. 20, in exchange for letters of allotment and the bankers' receipts. The scrip certificates of the Erie Railway Company for the fourth week in October amount to \$461,211, and for the first week in November to \$420,580. Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co. announce that the half yearly interest, due Dec. 1, on the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara (Cuba) Railroad Seven per Cent. Loan for 90,000, sterling, furos and the United States Rolling-Stock Company are ½ to 1 prem. Bischoffsheim's certificates for Erie shares are 40% to 40½.

The market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has to some extent, participated in the general depression. In the early part of the week home mines were more offered, but the firm character of the metal market brought in buyers, and at the close a decidedly improved tone was apparent. The leading American mines close at the best point of the week.

Emma, 23 to 23½; an official cable message was received on Monday, confirming the fact announced in this article on Oct. 26, that all litigation was an end with the Emma Consolidated Company of San Francisco and the Illinois Tunnel Company, the verdict is, however, not only in favour of the London company but the damages, are laid at \$5000, in addition to the ore in dispute; the injunction being perpetual, appeal is prevented, and what might have been proved costly litigation avoided. An important feature in connection with this result is the fact that the Illinois Tunnel, which has been purchased upon advantageous terms, can be made immediately available for an increased extraction of ore. The weekly cable message announces that 250 tons of first-class ore has been raised; the erection of the engine having interrupted the general work, no second-class ore had been raised; 400 tons of first-class ore at railway depot, and 230 at mine; 220 tons had been sold in Salt Lake City. In confirmation of what appeared last week, an official telegram, was received on Thursday, stating that the body of ore in the deepest working is opening out splendidly, the vein being large and very rich, and that increased raisings, and of an improved quality, will shortly be made.

Flagstaff, 16½ to 16¾; the report of Mr. Frames, the director who has just returned from the mine, appears in another column; and, looking to its satisfactory character, and the good and steady yield from the mine for some time past, the directors feel justified in increasing the interim dividend from 4s. to 5s. per share (30 per cent. per annum), and the next dividend will be paid on Nov. 22, at the increased rate. The report of Mr. Frames attests the fact that the superintendent has in three months developed, and there are now in reserve, 21,000 tons of ore, against 6000 tons at the time the company took possession; since then there has been paid 54,000, in dividends. Last Chance, 4 to 4½ prem. Utah, 2½ to 2¾; Mr. Murphy is expected to sail from New York to Europe to-day; the directors intend calling a meeting of the shareholders directly he arrives: it is now an established fact that a railway will be brought to within three miles of the company's works.

Camp Floyd, 7½ to 8. The advices received by last mail have been anticipated by the late telegrams. The mines were without change. The agent was anticipating a scarcity of water, but says that the moment a storm of rain or snow occurs he will start the mill again in full work.

Richmond Consolidated shares have met with increased enquiry, and close 4 to 4½ firm; the cable message announces a further important increase in the weekly product, which amounts to \$18,000, from 340 tons of ore; the return of the two previous weeks was \$15,000 and \$11,000 respectively. Eberhardt and Aurora, 5½ to 6½; the ore being crushed at the Big Smoky Mill is reported as averaging \$45 per ton. Upon this basis there should be produced during the next six months bullion to the value of 50,000, supposing ample mill power were employed, and yet the total amount at issue between this company and the South Aurora company does not exceed 1800, South Aurora, 3 to 4.

Hydraulic mines have been less dealt in; Birdseye, 2½ to 2¾; the agent writes that everything is in readiness to commence washing when the wet season begins, and that he would probably resume washing about Nov. 1. Sweetland, 3½ to 3¾; the superintendent writes that the tunnel is now in 2000 feet, and the progress continues encouraging. Gold Run, 1½ to 1¾. Malpas, 1½ to 1¾. Rica, 3 to 4. Cedar Creek, 3½ to 4½.

In Brazilian descriptions quotations are nominal. Don Pedro, 1½ to 1¾; the produce for September is 4239 oitavas, against 4682 oitavas for August; the produce, weighed to Oct. 18, was 871 oitavas against 1506 oitavas on Sept. 18. St. John del Rey, 17 to 18.

Centales, 3 to 4; the gold returns for September amount to 354 ozs. from 1746 tons of ore, average yield 4 dwts. per ton; value, 903; cost, 1075. Almada and Tiritio, 3 to 4; the net profit for September amounted to 1075.

In Lead Mines there has been no special feature. Van, 37 to 39; the mine is reported as slightly improved, and the agent writes that he is still crossing through a good lode in the 70 cross-cut, west of shaft, in the 45 fm. level. There is an enquiry for these shares. East Van, 7½ to 8; the character of the ground in the cross-cut is reported as being of a similar character to the ground in Van before cutting into their courses of ore. Van Consols, 5 to 5½, and a large amount of business has been transacted; the mine continues to open out in a satisfactory manner. Bog, 1½ to 2; the clearing of the shaft below the 130 is being pushed on with all speed. It will not be long now before the bottom of the mine is reached. Pennerley, 2½ to 2¾; the report, in another column, shows the mines are rather improved, and the agents are expecting further discoveries. Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½; the 170, Dumbell's, north and south, are worth 100, per fathom. In the stoep in the 125 the lode is 14 ft. wide, worth 500, per fathom. The 165, north of Welsh shaft lode, is 6 ft. wide, worth 80, per fathom. There is a good lode at the 200, also sinking below the 210, where it is 10 ft. wide, and worth 200, per fathom. The mine is full of broken ore-stuff, and dressing-floors as well.

In Copper Mines few changes of importance have occurred. San Pedro, 4½ to 4¾; the last advices report a further improvement in the bottom level.

In Tin Mines the chief feature has been a renewed demand for East Lovell shares, which close 20½ to 21, firm; the lode below the 90 is worth 100, per fathom, and the mine generally is reported to be looking exceedingly well. Great Vor, 4½ to 5½; the lode has been cut west of the cross-course.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—  
Alamillos, 1½ to 1¾; Almada and Tiritio, 3 to 4; Anglo-Argentine, ½ to ¾; ditto, 15 per cent. preference, ¾ to 1; Australian, 1½ to 1¾; Australian United Gold, 1½ to 1¾; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; Camp Floyd, 7½ to 8; Cape Copper, 18 to 20 prem.; Chontales Consolidated, 2½ to 3; ditto, 17, 10s. per share paid, 1½ to 1¾ discount; Colorado Terrible, 2½ to 3; Copiapo, 2 to 3; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1¾; Eberhardt and Aurora, 5½ to 6½; Emma, 23 to 23½; Flagstaff, 16½ to 16¾; Fortuna, 4 to 4½; Frontino and Bolivia, 3½ to 3¾; General Mining Association, 7 to 9; General Brazilian, 1½ to 1¾; Gold Run, 3½ to 4; Kapunda, 3½ to 4; Linares, 2½ to 3; London and Californian, 3½ to 4; Lusitania, 2½ to 3; Pacific, 2½ to 3; Panucllo, 4 to 4½; Pestana, 3½ to 4; Ponteland, 19 to 22; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1¾; Provincial of Ireland are ½ lower. Royals are firm. Steam shares have been all passed over, except City of Dublin Steamship, which are firm, at 105. A dividend of 6 per cent. per annum has just been paid on this stock. Mines shares are dull. Berehovens are sellers at 42s.; buyers at 40s. Cape Coppers have declined from 27½ to 26; buyers at 25½. Mining Company of Ireland are dull, and have declined ¼. Wicklow Coppers are heavy, and have declined ¼; the result of the adjourned meeting on Wednesday last was not at all satisfactory. Another bill has been filed in the Court of Chancery to compel them to register more of the old Hibernian Mine shares, and an order has

been made by the Master of the Rolls forbidding the directors to seal the register of shareholders, or to pass any accounts, until he has given his decision on the cases now before him. In the meantime, there may crop up a number of other claimants; and, unless some stop is put to matters, the company may be involved in endless Chancery suits. After a very noisy discussion a committee of shareholders was appointed to look into all matters connected with the company, and to make a report at the adjourned meeting on Dec. 11, when it is hoped the Chancery cases will be all decided, so as to allow the business of the company to be proceeded with. We fear there is little or no hope of the dividend recommended of 3s. 6d. per share being paid, as it appears now there are no funds to meet it. Telegraph shares are all somewhat lower. Alliance Gas shares are not so firm, and have declined ½ from the highest price of the week. Railway shares are dull, and have declined in price. Northern Counties are ½ lower. Belfast Junction shares ½ lower, and Drogheda shares 1½ lower. Great South and West shares declined 2 per cent., and Midland Great Western shares 1 per cent. Nothing doing of moment in the Railway Preference or Debenture stocks, all of which remain firm at last prices. Irish railway traffic good this week, and has advanced, except in one or two cases. The wet weather stops, in a great measure, business.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1339 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 24,205, 3s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 90, 19s. 6d.; average produce, 22½; average price per ton, 18, 1s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 296 tons 5 cwt. The following are the particulars of the last sales:—  
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper.  
Oct. 29, 1756 ..... £ 98 15 0 ..... 143½ ..... £10 19 3 ..... 15s. 2d. .... £75 16 6  
Nov. 12, 1339 ..... 99 19 6 ..... 22½ ..... 18 1 6 ..... 16 4 ..... 81 14 0  
Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 17, 4s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 8d. There will be no sale on Dec. 3.

WHEEL TREGGOS TIN MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 15,000, in shares of 1½ each, has been formed to purchase the Great Royalton Tin Mine, situated on the Tregoss Moors, where it is stated tin has been wrought since the days of the Phœnicians, and which is one of the best tin districts in Cornwall. The prospectus explains that the advantages offered are most unusual—10 per cent. guaranteed for three years; the mine is already at work, and returns are being made; all the expensive machinery, buildings, and works have been provided; the large extent of the set being a mile on the course of the lodes, and the value of the lodes already wrought upon as evidenced by the reports and actual returns, and the limit of the shareholder's liability to the amount of his shares, and the great probability of a future increase in the price of tin. The geological formation of the set is all that can be desired, being killed near the junction of the granite, similar to where the most productive mines of Cornwall and Devon have been found. It appears that the present shareholders retain 10,000, of the capital for their interest, and invite subscriptions for the remaining 5000, which may be taken either in shares or debentures of 100, each, bearing 10 per cent. interest, and redeemable in three years. Capt. Thomas Parkyn, in reporting upon the property, states that the engine-shaft can be sunk at the rate of 4 fms. per month, and at 12 fms. deeper they will have a good paying mine at once, and by putting up (say) 32 more stamps to the present engine they would have a dividend mine; the lodes being so large that a 10 fathom sink would open very large quantities of tinstuff to take away. They can raise iron at once in the set by opening the lode near the surface, as has been done elsewhere in the neighbourhood. He has great confidence in the mine, and feels assured it will prove valuable. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The NORTH DARTMOOR TIN MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 20,000, in shares of 1½ each, has been formed to purchase for 8000, and work the mines of the same name, situated in Lydford, about eight miles from Tavistock. The property is about four square miles in extent, and is held from the Duchy of Cornwall at a minimum rent of 5, per annum, merging into dues of 1-20th for tin. Mr. J. Matthews, of Tavistock, has expended 2000, in the partial development of the property, and all difficulties of working will be removed on the completion of the railway from Okehampton to Lydford, and which will shortly be opened for traffic. There are three well-defined tin lodes, and also the evidences of very extensive stream workings. It is mentioned that the most important features of the property are the thousands of tons of tinstuff already discovered both in the lodes and stream works, the never-failing supply of water for all purposes, thereby saving all expenses of steam machinery, coal, &c., and the immediate proximity of the railway. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The allotment letters of the United Bituminous Collieries Company were posted this afternoon.

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.—A great improvement is reported this week in the Nab Gill vein of this company's property.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Mr. Warington Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Blowpipe Analysis for Practical Men—Great Blochman Ironworks in Scotland (S. Griffiths)—Amalgamation Process, and its adaptation to British Ores (Prof. T. Aynesworth)—Iron Shipbuilding in England, and Mr. John Clark's Inventions—National Miners' Association—New Tin Region of New South Wales—Coal Fields of New South Wales—Meetings of the Chiverton Moor, East Pool, and Flintshire Lead Mining Companies—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Flagstaff Mine—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters, &c.—Original Correspondence: Mines of Laurium; Anglo-Brazilian Gold Mining Company; Smoking in Coal Mines (C. Bradley); New Ore-Crushing Machinery (W. Cooke); Nicholas Ennor's General Remarks on Stamping (J. Willoughby); Fight for the Four-Weeks Month; Science of Investments (R. Tredinnick); On the Mines of Cardiganshire (A. Francis); New Wheel Lovell; Okel Tor Mine; Whitehaven Iron Mines (J. Hodge); Squatters (R. Symons); Favalaba Mine, and the Reservoirs; East Rocks Mining Company; Old Beam Mine, and the Cornubia Mine (T. Parkyn); N. Ennor's Report on the Balliford Lead and Silver Mine, Ireland; Tresellyn Tin Mine; How New Mining Companies are Formed; New Quebrada Company; Camp Floyd Meeting and Management, &c.

TO COPPER SMELTERS, AND OTHERS.  
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE in BIRMINGHAM, whose business brings the partners into daily intercourse with the consumers of METALS, desires AGENCIES for the SALE of COPPER, TIN, TIN-PLATES, SPECTER, &c. The highest references will be given.  
Address, "A. B. C. D." Post Office, Birmingham.

HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE.  
AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERS whereby an IRON MINE, proved and now at work, may be ACQUIRED, on advantageous terms. For particulars, address "Iron Mine," care of Davies and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES.  
WANTED, a REGULAR SUPPLY, at a CHEAP RATE.—Address, "B. Y." Post Office, Manchester.

WANTED, a TIN MINE, where the lodes have been proved productive, and where, on a moderate outlay, REGULAR RETURNS CAN BE MADE. Particulars to be sent to Mr. N. ENNOR, St. Teath, near Camelford, Cornwall, stating lowest terms for cash. The property must bear a full examination from the above gentleman before any offer will be entertained.

WANTED, a MINING CAPTAIN.—Must have had great experience in searching for and working minerals. Must also have a good knowledge of the different ores and minerals. Apply, stating terms, to "H. A.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, for PENCLYN MINE, LLANIDLOES, a MINE AGENT.—Apply, stating salary and testimonials, to Mr. HOWELL, Foundry, Bagillt.

WANTED, by a Cornishman, a SITUATION as MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Is fully competent to build and erect any kind of water machinery, especially for Gold Mining, having had fifteen years' experience in the best mines in the Brazil. No objection to go abroad in a healthy climate. Well up to the Portuguese language. Can give unexceptionable testimonials. Address, "R. N.," Post Office, St. Columb.

WANTED, at IRON MINES, in CUMBERLAND, a CLERK, to KEEP ACCOUNTS, DIAL, and WORKING DRAWINGS. Address, with full particulars of qualifications, age, experience, references, and salary required, to "Iron Mines," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a STAMPS-AXLE, with 16 stamps, complete. Address, with full particulars, to Mr. R. EMERSON, 94, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

WANTED, a Gentleman, one understanding GERMAN or FRENCH preferred, with thorough practical knowledge of GEOLOGY and MINING, in a house of business in the Levant, not only to SUPERINTEND EXISTING MINES, but to EXPLORE the COUNTRY where DESIRABLE. Must be experienced, robust, healthy, and of particularly sober habits. Apply, stating terms, to "W. B.," care of Mr. Travis, Housekeeper, 3, New London-street, E.C.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the ANGLO-AUSTRIAN COLLIERY COMPANY. Salary, £300 per annum. The Gentleman selected will be required to invest £200 in the company's shares. Apply, by letter only, to Mr. ALLEN, 77, Cornhill-road, Bayswater, W.

SHARES FOR SALE.  
A GENTLEMAN wishes to DISPOSE of the following FIRST-CLASS DIVIDEND and NON-DIVIDEND MINE SHARES, in One Lot:—25 Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), with dividend next week if sold before the end of the week; 25 Penhalls; 50 West Great Work; 25 Great Caradon. Price, £605 6s. Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

## ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—  
BLENDE.—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).  
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.  
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.  
SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.  
SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.  
I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired Particulars by letter.  
ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

## CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF  
HARD LEAD, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS, TIN AND TERNE ASHES, and DROSS or REFUSE, containing COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or ANTIMONY.

Mr. E. H. MORTON, F.C.S.,

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,

DOCK STREET,

NEWPORT, MONMOUTH.

SLATE QUARRY, one of the most promising properties in NORTH WALES, FOR DISPOSAL. Would be a fine subject for a public company. Address, "Slate," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

## BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE

DEALERS, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
"Handy Book for Investors," 530 pages, cloth bound; second edition, revised and enlarged, and with a copious index, post free, 10s. 6d.  
"British Mines and Mining," 136 pages, cloth, 2s. 6d., post free.  
"Investment and Financial Record," post free on application.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

## INVESTORS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BONDS,

Railways, Bank Shares, Mines, should consult  
THE "INVESTMENT REVIEW,"  
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By JOHN R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.  
Post free, Threepence.

## FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

4, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.  
BELOWDA BEACON.—The great country elvan has been cut, and is now worth in places 6 cwt. of tin to the ton. This is a splendid discovery, and shares are in demand.  
CASTLE AN DINAS should be secured for a great rise.

## MESSRS. BLYTH AND HUTCHINSON,

STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,  
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Every information respecting both British and Foreign Mines will be furnished free by post or on application.  
Price-List daily.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

## MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON

BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for November, now ready, post free, price 6d.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., begs to inform his clients and friends that he has REMOVED his OFFICE from No. 5, Whitehall, to No. 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C., to where in future all communications should be addressed.

## JAMES BRENCHELY, 32, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD

STREET, LONDON, SHAREDEALER.  
(Established Nineteen Years.)  
Buyers or Sellers of Mining or Marketable Shares forwarding him limits at which they wish their business done, it will be executed (if practicable) with promptitude and at net prices; but full particulars and time allowed must be stated.

## LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Nov. 5—Plynlimmon	40	£13 12 6		
9—Rookhope Valley	30	13 2 6		J. Walton & Co.
—Hellyn	11	12 10 0		J. Warwick
11—Exmouth	20	21 2 6		Weston, Son, and Co.
—ditto	26	17 0 6		Sims, Wiliams, & Co.
—East Llangynog	50	13 12 0		ditto
—Lisburne				
—East Logylas	23	13 4 6		Weston, Son, and Co.
—Glogfach	30	13 12 6		ditto
—East Darren	50	18 17 6		ditto
—Cwmystwith	10	13 9 0		Burly Port Company.
—ditto	10	13 9 0		Sims, Wiliams, & Co.
12—Chiverton Moor	40	18 1 0		ditto
—ditto	35	18 7 6		Burly Port Co.
—ditto	18	9 2 0		Stollberg and Co.
—Cefn Brywyno	30	13 10 6		Sims, Wiliams, & Co.
13—Bwadrin Consols	30	13 15 0		ditto
14—Talarogoch	20	15 1 6		Adam Eytton.
—North Hendre	15	14 8 0		Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto	15	16 10 0		ditto
—Wagstaff	15	12 19 0		Adam Eytton.
—Prince Patrick	10	14 3 0		Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto	5	16 11 6		Adam Eytton.
—Hazel Grove	9	13 13 6		ditto
—St. Lawrence	5	14 3 0		Walker, Parker, & Co.

## BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Nov. 9—Wheal Uny	9	4 1 7		£88 10 0	£ 815 11 6	Tamar Co.
—Peden-an-dra	10	3 13 10		86 10 0	881 14 4	Carvedras.
13—Penhalls	9	17 0 25		56 5 0	850 10 5	Daubuz.

## COPPER ORES.

Date.	Mines.	T. c. q.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Nov. 4—Caldbeck Fells	3	3 2	£20 1 6	John Bibby, Sons, & Co.
—ditto	8	3 2	6 8 6	ditto

## COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cape Ore	53	30½	£24 2 0	Mam's Cop	153	20½	£16 16 0
ditto	58	30½	24 4 6	poropolis	120	29½	23 11 0
ditto	53	30½	24 4 0	ditto	36	28	21 18 6
ditto	76	31½	25 2 6	ditto	9	30½	16 0 0
ditto	72	28	22 5 6	ditto	49	18½	14 14 0
ditto	72	28	22 5 6	ditto	30	26½	20 17 6
ditto	18	28½	21 6 0	Furdon	108	5½	4 3 6
ditto	69	32½	26 18 6	Ballymore	60	8	8 4 0
ditto	69	3½	27 0 0	misk	55	8	4 15 0
ditto	48	28½	22 8 6	ditto	6	21½	16 10 0
ditto	48	28½	22 11 0	Telladella	16	11½	8 5 0
ditto	47	32½	25 18 0	Copper Reg.	11	19½	12 12 0
ditto	46	32½	26 4 0	Copper Ore	99	4½	3 3 0
Mam's Cop	9	29½	23 1 0	ditto	4	4½	2 4 0
peropolis	131	22½	16 15 0				

## TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cape Ore	739	£18,010 17 6	Ballymore	121	£651 5 0
Mammoth Cop	243	4,509 5 0	Telladella	16	132 0 0
peropolis	106	442 11 0	Copper Regulus	11	138 12 0
Furdon			Copper Ore	103	320 13 0

## COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Mines' Company	18½	£ 87 1 8
P. Grenfell and Sons	207	3,821 5 0
Sims, Wiliams, and Co.	250	3,555 12 0
Vivian and Sons	374½	4,071 7 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	11	138 12 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	243	7,099 9 0
Mason and Elkington	72	1,807 8 0
Charles Lambert	163½	3,854 8 2
Total	1339	£24,205 3 6

NO SALE December 3.

21 cwt.	Produce.	Price.	Per unit.	Standard.
Whole sale	1339	22½	£18 1 6	15s. 9d. £ 99 19 6

## COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on the 14th of November.  
Copper Ore for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next.—Devon Great Consols 1016—South Caradon 445—Marke Valley 340—Brookwood 340—Glasgow Caradon 311—Hingston Down 300—East Caradon 180—West Maria and Fortescue 130—West Caradon 120—Gunnislake (Clit.) 120—Bedford United 105—Wheal Friendship 100—Wheal Grobar 85—Wheal Russell 70—Bampfylde 68—Virtuous Lady 4.—Total, 3704 tons.  
NO SALE on the 28th of November.



### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**FLAGSTAFF.**—I have recently received and read with much satisfaction the report just issued by Mr. Frames of his late visit to the Flagstaff Silver Mine. It is generally stated that the monthly profits of this mine are 15,000*l.*, whereas only 6000*l.* have hitherto been paid monthly as dividends. How has the remainder been applied?—A SANGUINE SHAREHOLDER.

**LEAD.**—Would any of your readers inform me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the price of lead ore, pig-lead, and mining labour in 1875. This information would very much oblige—J. D.

**MINING SHARES.**—We are continually receiving letters asking our opinion as to the present and prospective value of shares in various mines. On reflection, it must be evident how imprudent, for many reasons, it must be to think of relying on such an opinion. The course we always recommend is to transact business through a respectable and competent broker, whose interest it is to be in possession of reliable information, and, on application, to keep their clients well and properly posted on all probable changes. There own position and character are sufficient guarantee that they will not intentionally mislead.

**Received.**—"J. L."—"N. E."—Hugh Harris—"W. S."—"Nemo"—"J. W."—"A. T. E. F."—"W. L."—"A. Shareholder" (Great Laxey)—"R. J." (English silver)—"O. B." (Brighton)—"J." (Sandgate).

**BEST MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.**—A short time since a Correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, wishing to obtain particulars of the most approved Machinery and Tools used in Mining Operations, the names of their manufacturers and prices, offered a Premium of Twenty Pounds for the best Essay on the subject. The reading of the papers sent in for competition, and the selection of the best one for the prize, has been undertaken by Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., of the Cornwall Miners' Association, and Captain JOSIAH THOMAS, of Dolcoath. The latest period for receiving essays in competition has been fixed for Monday, Nov. 25, 1872, previous to which date they should be forwarded to Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Association, Falmouth. A selection of the Essays will appear in the Journal.

**MINING GLOSSARY.**—The third edition of the Glossary of Mining and Smelting Terms has now been printed, and contains carefully-compiled lists of the technical terms used in the mines of Cornwall, Derbyshire, South Staffordshire, Newcastle, and Spain; and of the smelting terms used in France and Germany. The book, which will be found extremely valuable to those interested in mines desiring thoroughly to comprehend the agents' reports, will be forwarded from the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., on receipt of 2*s.*, or may be obtained, by order, through any bookseller or newsagent.

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

#### MINERS, AND THEIR ADVOCATES.

Whatever faults and failings may belong to miners as a body—and they are certainly not few—they have at least some counterbalancing good qualities, not the least of them being their undoubted bravery in the hour of danger. They have been seen to rush into the very jaws of death in the hope of rescuing some poor fellows who have been overpowered by the death-dealing fire-damp, or encircled by water. At all the great explosions, from that at Lund Hill in 1857, when 189 lives were lost, to the recent catastrophe at Morley, we have seen them volunteering in a body to descend into the colliery workings when to do so was almost certain death; and after the Oaks explosion we noticed how eager were they to respond to the call for volunteers to descend into the fiery cavern below, and which resulted in the searchers and the searched-for lying together in a human hecatomb. Of all "forlorn hopes" that of attempting to save the lives of those in a colliery immediately after an explosion is the most dangerous—the chances of escaping with life and limb being most remote. Bravely, indeed, do they perish whilst engaged in such a glorious work, and although their deeds are not engrossed on the scroll of fame, nor over their graves are monumental tablets erected recording their heroism, yet their bravery has been such as to make Englishmen, and Englishwomen too, proud to know that their country could boast of such a body of working men.

There is, however, another trait in the character of the mining body, which has cropped up of late, and one with which they have not generally been credited—gratitude for services rendered by those connected with them. When occasion requires it appears they can be liberal and appreciative—can be generous without being ostentatious. Of that we have had recently a very strong proof in the presentation made only last week at Glasgow to Mr. A. McDONALD by the miners of Scotland. The views of Mr. McDONALD on many mining subjects are not our views, but at the same time we candidly admit that for untiring zeal and ability in enforcing what he considered the requirements of those he represent, no man has done more—indeed, not as much—and that to his efforts very many important clauses in the Mines Regulation Bill of last session are due. Opposed as we have at times been to some of the views of Mr. McDONALD, yet we have ever found him, whilst expressing his opinions with force and earnestness, always keeping within the bounds of gentlemanly courtesy. Therefore, with Mr. DALGLEISH M.P., who presided at the meeting at Glasgow, we are glad to see the sum realised for presentation to him—a silver box enclosing a cheque for 620*l.*—was one that displayed the appreciation of his services by the miners of Scotland as their secretary and adviser. The sum named, however, is only a portion of what is to be given to the same gentleman by the miners of England and Wales, who are equally indebted to him for his exertions, not only with regard to the Mines Regulation Bill, but in various other ways, without fee or reward. Subscriptions for the purpose are now being raised in most districts. In Durham the Miners' Association has voted 100*l.* to the fund, independent of the individual subscriptions of the members, whilst the South Yorkshire Association, having its headquarters at Barnsley, has already raised about 150*l.*

Whilst having noticed so far the recognition of the services rendered by Mr. McDONALD to the miners throughout the kingdom, we must say the way in which he proposes to devote the sums presented to him shows how thoroughly he has at heart the welfare of the body with which he was formerly connected as a workman, but for many years past as the alert and assiduous advocate, secretary, and representative. In acknowledging the receipt of the testimonial from the miners of Scotland, Mr. McDONALD said he trusted that the money would not be required by him, and if not he would devote it, with what he received from his friends in England and Wales, to the founding of a bursary for young miners in the college (Glasgow) where he had himself studied. To no better object could the munificence of a person connected with coal mining be addressed, and of the benefits to be derived from such a mode of devoting wealth a happy illustration is afforded in the position of Mr. McDONALD himself, who by his own savings and sacrifices whilst working in a colliery was enabled to pay for a collegiate education, and thus become one of the rank and file. The confidence reposed by the colliers in all parts of the kingdom in Mr. McDONALD appears to have been well placed, for instead of looking to the enrichment of himself he had studied in what way can he better their position in the future, and to his credit, he it said, he has shown that such is really the case by the way in which he proposes to expend the money given to him for his own use.

Another instance of the liberality of the miners occurred only last week, when Mr. J. NORMANSELL, who has been the first lieutenant of Mr. McDONALD in all mining matters, parliamentary and otherwise, was presented with a most unusual mark of the confidence of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, of which he is one of the secretaries. He was urged to become a candidate for the Town Council of Barnsley (and was returned), and to give him the necessary qualifications the executive placed the sum of 1000*l.* to his credit.

Mr. NORMANSELL deserves well of the body he has been associated with almost from its commencement, and the members have certainly shown an appreciation of his services which, however creditable to the members, must have been most flattering to the recipient. Those traits in the character of the colliers of Scotland and England certainly show that that body has made great advances of late years in estimating the value of their leaders, and in rewarding them for the services they give, and which is not always the case even with more cultivated bodies. The unusual facts we have alluded to, and the incidents connected with them, we have, therefore, thought worthy of rather more than a mere passing notice.

#### THE SANDWELL PARK SINKINGS.

It is greatly to be regretted that the evidences recently come upon during the course of the sinkings upon the Sandwell estate of the Earl of DARTMOUTH, at West Bromwich, should be such as to lead to the fear that no coal exists there. It was stated in last week's Journal, from Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, the secretary, that—

"Some unfavourable indications have unexpectedly presented themselves in this trial sinking. The sinking is suspended for a fortnight for repairs to the winding engine; but as soon as these are completed sinking will be resumed, and a further report will be issued to the shareholders as soon as additional information is obtained."

That "additional information," it is feared, will only too surely demonstrate that the Silurian base of the South Staffordshire coal field has been reached. The sinkers had passed through the white streaky coal measure sandstone, 17 yards thick, at a depth of 220 yards into pale blue or greenish soft shale, and then it was determined to bore a hole about 5 ft. deep. It is explained that when this had been done "there were strong indications of the proximity of the Silurian limestone, but no fossil fauna or other remains have up to the present been found."

The evidences are the more discouraging and surprising inasmuch as the indications hitherto have been altogether encouraging. So firmly has the complete success of the undertaking been believed in that the shares, of which 70*l.* has been paid-up, have, in respect of the nine only that have changed hands, been sold at prices ranging from 40*l.* to 190*l.* premium. The faith up to the very last of the chief mover in the concern is shown in the cited fact that Mr. HENRY JOHNSON held to his proprietary, which was the largest of any shareholder, refusing most tempting offers by capitalists who desired to purchase his interest. We will not yet abandon all hope, for the promoters themselves have not done so. They have money in hand, and this they have resolved to spend if it should be necessary, to remove all doubt upon the question. They are men to be envied for their spirit. They have done the country service; and if in the end the worst fears should be confirmed, and success should not be theirs, then they have done more than won success—they have deserved it. We defer further remarks till all that is likely to be known is known.

#### THE SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELDS.

The much-disputed question of the original connection between these two fields is supposed to have been advanced a stage at the last meeting of the South Midland Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers, reported in the *Mining Journal* of last week. We say supposed, because there was a notable exception to universal concurrence on the subject. To that exception we will advert before we close. Between these two coal fields many general features of similarity occur. The base of both is mainly of Silurian age. There is an absence of any noteworthy representative of the millstone grit in both. The southern portion of each is overlapped by a zone of younger coal measures, which can almost be connected through the Forest of Wye deposits. In both there is a predominance of argillaceous deposits to the north and arenaceous to the south. Pennystone, carlstone, and sulphur coal occur in both fields, with other measures of a marked character holding the same relationship in vertical position. Thus Mr. DANIEL JONES, F.G.S., pithily puts it in opening a paper "On the Correlation of the Coalbrookdale and South Staffordshire Coal Fields," which the Institute named discussed when they last met. If the existence in South Staffordshire of the famous "Thick" coal as an homogeneous mass of carbonaceous matter should be a stumbling-block in the way of those who would attempt to correlate the two fields, then Mr. JONES's "Memoirs on the Staffordshire Coal Field" are quoted, together with Mr. PRESTWICH's paper, and Sir R. MURCHISON's remarks on the Coalbrookdale coal fields, as likely to remove the difficulty. It is Mr. JONES's argument that, so far as Thick coal is concerned, much the same changes have taken place to the west, in the hidden coal measures ranging into the Coalbrookdale field, as took place northward of Bilston, in the South Staffordshire field. It is maintained that in the Coalbrookdale field at least 120 ft. of coals and coal measure occupy the place of the 30 ft. of nearly solid coal in Staffordshire.

There is, of course, nothing new in the idea that these coal fields are, in many respects, like each other. This Mr. JONES admits, and quotes the sentiments of the "Miners' Guide" as suggesting their connection. Men of lesser note are also quoted, and during the discussion a communication was read from Mr. JOHN RANDALL, F.G.S., of Madeley. Mr. RANDALL has always believed in the correlation, as our own pages have frequently shown. Mr. RANDALL's leading illustration is the forcible one of the similarity in organic remains and in mineralogical character, evidenced most of all in the Pennystone ironstone. This ironstone having formed the bed of a body of water which naturally found its level over what is now recognised as the South Staffordshire and Shropshire districts would, as Mr. RANDALL has suggested, form a good line from which to plot measures both above and below it. Indeed, Mr. RANDALL entertains similar views as to a much wider area. He holds that—

"In North Wales, as in North Staffordshire, there appears to have been little to have prevented the quiet formation of successive strata from the lowest Silurians of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire to the highest coal measure of Glamorganshire. Consistently with this view, the great outlying Old Red Sandstone and Silurian hills of Wales may have been overlaid, some by coal measures, and others—then but a little way above the waters—by a gorgeous mantle of the vegetation of the period. The view of the case seems the more probable, when it is remembered how closely the fish remains of the North Staffordshire correspond with those of South Staffordshire, Shropshire, and South Wales. For these and other reasons, then, it appears that the coal fields of North and South Wales, the Forest of Dean, Shropshire, and Staffordshire were originally one, and that they were formed at one and the same time, but that a large portion of the original pile became subject to the ravages of agencies which overturned and destroyed it, and that their present isolation arises from causes requiring very long periods for their operation."

They are these "ravages of agencies," as Mr. RANDALL terms them, that have brought about the difficulties with which practical men are beset. Mr. JONES correctly argues that, before capitalists can be induced to sink trial shafts, or conduct borings between the two fields, the identity of the two must be as far as possible established; and it was with this ultimate end in view that, when he was employed to report to the Coal Commission, he prosecuted his investigations to the limit to which he has now brought them. That limit is the satisfying of himself, and most of the members of the South Midland Institute, that the two districts were at one time united. Mr. EDWARD JONES, F.G.S., the managing engineer of the Lilleshall Coal and Iron Company, is the president of the Institute; and Mr. JONES is the highest living authority upon the correct state of things as the result of the actual workings in Shropshire nearest to the great fault which bounds that field from the Staffordshire basin. He has charge of the most extensive of the mining operations in Shropshire, and his experience has led him to conclude that very little coal exists throughout much of the unproved area—indeed, that the two fields are dissimilar. Nor have the discussions which have taken place under his presidency, and in which he has taken part, in any way altered his views. These are the more to be valued, because if he could arrive at a different conclusion he would at once engage in investigations that, if they should be successful, would immensely benefit the Lilleshall Company, who are now compelled to seek in North Wales for minerals which ought, according to the geologists, to exist at his own door. Mr. DANIEL JONES, however, and the South Midland Institute are to be praised for the attention that they have given to this matter. Mr. JONES's paper is the most valuable contribution upon the correlation anywhere to be found. We trust that it will encourage the making of actual experiments in the unproved ground. If

such experiments should be made then we should more clearly ascertain how far the denudation, which is held to have been one of the ravaging agencies, has swept away the coal, if ever it lay there. The members of the South Midland Institute set themselves to promote such practical tests. We hope they have not abandoned the intention, and we regret that the Sandwell experiments of their brethren on the Dudley side of the district seem likely to prove no further encouragement than to demonstrate the importance of coal being sought for in localities that have not yet been tested around the old coal fields of Staffordshire and Shropshire.

**COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.**—An adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Copper Miners in England was held on Thursday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, when the adoption of the Report of the Committee was voted by a majority of upwards of 2 to 1. The Governor and Court, viewing this as tantamount to a vote of want of confidence, resigned. It is understood that the committee will very shortly present for the acceptance of the shareholders a new board, which shall "commend itself to them as suitable for working successfully such an important concern."

**EXPORT COAL TRADE.**—The exports of coal and coke, including manufactured fuel, from the United Kingdom in October presented rather a considerable decline, having amounted in that month to 1,191,981 tons, as compared with 1,292,271 tons in October, 1871, and 953,499 tons in October, 1870. In these totals the exports to Germany figured for 192,068 tons, against 267,351 tons and 212,025 tons respectively; and those to France for 179,365 tons, against 168,962 tons and 90,104 tons respectively. In the 10 months ending Oct. 31, this year, the aggregate exports were 11,289,504 tons, against 10,651,001 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 9,784,497 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. In these totals the exports to Germany figured for 1,844,488 tons, against 2,109,025 tons and 1,262,796 tons respectively; and those to France for 1,836,806 tons, against 1,577,285 tons and 1,899,806 tons respectively. The exports have increased this year to Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, and Italy; but they have decreased to Russia, Germany, Holland, Brazil, and British India. The value of the coal exported in October was 1,301,409*l.*, as compared with 645,838*l.* in October, 1871, and 458,464*l.* in October, 1870; and in the 10 months ending Oct. 31, this year, 8,510,170*l.*, as compared with 5,135,800*l.* in the corresponding period of 1871, and 4,688,964*l.* in the corresponding period of 1870.

**DIRECTORS' LIABILITIES.—ALLOTMENT TO INFANTS.**—The judgment of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in David Wilson's case (*re Crenver and Wheal Abraham*) has been confirmed by the Lords Justices of Appeal. Mr. WILSON, a director, in 1863 allotted 20 shares each to three of his children, all infants, and paid the deposits. After the date of the winding-up order the children, still infants, repudiated the shares, and thus no further calls were recovered on the 60 shares. The Vice-Warden ordered Mr. WILSON to pay 120*l.* (the amount due on the 60 shares) as compensation for the company's loss through his breach of trust. Mr. WILSON appealed against the Vice-Warden's decision, but his appeal was dismissed with costs. The case is of considerable importance to shareholders generally, since it will satisfy them that they will not be prejudiced through any of their co-shareholders possessing the privilege of holding or repudiating shares at discretion.

**THE MINES OF LAURIM.**—The exhaustive communication upon this subject, published in the Supplement to this day's Journal, with which we have been favoured (though not in his official capacity) by a gentleman connected with the Greek Legation in London, will be read with interest by all engaged in foreign mining. It may be accepted as representing the Greek view of the dispute between the Greek Government and the Franco-Italian Company, but it is to be regretted that it does not in any way answer the charges that the Greeks have acted in the worst faith in the matter, and have made claims which would be disgraceful to any civilised nation. Every fact stated by "Flat Lax" may be accepted as true without in the least changing this opinion. Serpieri's declaration evidently fixed him to pay duty upon each cargo at the rate payable when each shipment was made; the Greek Government appear to claim back duties. It is not correct to compare the Serpieri-Greek dispute with any dispute which has arisen between English subjects and foreign Governments. The assumption that Serpieri should have proceeded against the Greek Government is false; the Government contend that they had a claim against Serpieri for export duties, and that, therefore, Serpieri should have made defendant—a debtor does not bring an action against a man for the money he owes to that man, yet this is what "Flat Lax" suggests. His arguments with regard to the halvans are equally untenable, for it is obvious that at the time the concession was granted neither the Government nor the concessionaire troubled themselves to know the exact chemical constituents of the ores to be worked; the act of spoliation very justly complained of was evidently based upon an afterthought of the Greek Government. The grant of a mine is usually considered to carry with it a right to the halvans, and if the miner discovers a mode of making the halvans marketable the lord derives his fair share of the advantage in the shape of increased royalty. The principle of taking advantage of the miner because the chemical nature of the mineral to be wrought is not described with strict scientific accuracy is hardly excessively Greek, and can only properly met by the capitalists of all other nations resolutely refusing to subscribe any funds whatever for the development of Greek industries of any kind, for it is beyond question that a Government that can act so unjustly in one transaction is utterly unworthy to be trusted in others. The intervention of France and Italy appears to be in every respect justifiable, and the object should be to enforce ample compensation for the company for the breach of faith they have been subject to, and to secure them the repayment of all outlay made, or the full enjoyment of the concession of all ores, halvans, and slags, whether to be mined or at surface, upon equitable terms.

**THE NEW MANAGER FOR THE GREAT LAXEY MINES.—PRESENTATION TO CAPT. JAMES POLGLASE.**—A large company, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Pearce, dined at the Colbiggan Mine, on Nov. 2, when the provision made was an example of the good old English style. The object of the meeting was to show the great and general respect for the manager of this and other mines (Capt. JAMES POLGLASE), who is about to leave the neighbourhood for the Isle of Man, where he takes the management of the Great Laxey Mines. Ample justice having been done to the excellent dinner, and the cloth removed, a very handsome silver teapot, with this inscription—"Presented to Capt. James Polglase by the Agents, Miners, and Workmen of the Colbiggan and other Mines as a Token of Respect on his Leaving for the Isle of Man, Nov. 2, 1872," was presented to Capt. Polglase, accompanied by a most eloquent speech from the Chairman, and very suitably replied to by Capt. Polglase, who expressed his deep gratitude to all parties concerned for this tangible manifestation of respect and esteem towards him, which he should never forget. Afterwards a very pleasant, and almost jubilant, evening was spent. Hearty and ringing cheers were echoed and re-echoed for the Manager and his family, with the best wishes of all for their welfare. In the appointment, not to his new sphere, but new neighbourhood of action, it must be admitted the directors of the Great Laxey have exercised great discrimination in the selection of their manager. Capt. Polglase has eminent capabilities to conciliate large numbers of men inclined to differ in their opinions from those of their employers, and his services in that respect cannot fail to be invaluable to the company. Independent of these qualities, however, he is a sound practical miner, and by the adherence to the carrying out sound principles and practice in the mode of working that important property the most satisfactory results may justly be expected as the result of his appointment at Great Laxey.

**IRON TRADE.**—The Iron Trade has been sobered by the general manifestation of distrust in the permanence of inflated prices. An official reduction of 4*l.* per ton in the price of Staffordshire "List" brands shows that rapid advances must have a wider and more solid basis than a sudden influx of buyers for prompt delivery. The price of Staffordshire iron of all descriptions is still high, so also are the prices in Wales and the North of England, where advances more gradually made have been more steadily maintained. Large buyers hold back, and require still further concessions. At present a further material reduction in coal and labour is not expected by those best informed, and foreign orders indicate the absence of stock and urgent need of supply; it is not improbable, therefore, that the now moderated prices may be maintained awhile. Out of Staffordshire we perceive no great alteration in prices. Shipbuilders speak of numerous enquiries, and the receipt of several important orders; ship-plates, angle, T-iron, and forgings are also in request for immediate as well as for spring delivery to foreign ports. Rail orders are mostly for light sections, and at about 11*l.* per ton, whilst for American sections quotations vary from 10*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Steel rails with good ends are nominally 18*l.* to 17*l.* per ton. In the American demand for old rails and heavy scrap iron there is a lull, but it would also be difficult at the moment to collect any extensive requirements. On the other hand, there are buyers to some extent for puddled bars of good make, for delivery in regular monthly quantities throughout 1873, and the prices paid show that there are limits to a reduction in manufactured iron. The shortened hours of labour and difficulties of overtime hinder the production of engineering establishments, and retard the delivery of work in hand. Continental workshops being so fully occupied, the enquiries of this market are unusually large, and opens out prospects of extensive business. Home orders in this department are good; Russia and Germany are buyers of powerful locomotives; for the Brazil light engines have been given out; the colonies have important requirements, and the Indian Government is a buyer of an additional 20 of the metre gauge. The Pig-Iron Market is neglected by consumers, but speculative transactions are large, and prices will probably be mainly ruled during the winter quarter by the course of the Money Market, and the position of those under heavy engagements for 1873, delivery at high rates. Tin-plates and metals generally are quiet at our quotations. The South Wales Steam Coal Association has lately announced a reduction of 6*s.* a ton, but this has not affected bituminous coal or the iron trade to the extent the public supposed. There are still many



advantages to prompt delivery, and to obtain this steamers must often pay above nominal market rates. The position of the iron and coal trades abroad differs but little from ours, and at the moment chiefly in this respect—that whilst a certain amount of uneasiness has been produced here, on the Continent there is increased confidence in the continuance of a legitimate demand fully up to the existing powers of production and delivery. For Belgian accountants have recently been bought by, and differences are offered by, sellers to cancel engagements for iron, and, in the case of coal, to deliver at home can be more profitably made. In 1872 delivery, no doubt because a resolute at home can be more profitably made. In 1872 delivery, no doubt because a resolute at home can be more profitably made. In 1872 delivery, no doubt because a resolute at home can be more profitably made.

**WHEAT TREGGOS (Tin).**—It affords us pleasure in drawing attention to the prospectus of this tin-bearing property, which appears on page 1086 of the Journal. The attention of practical miners has during the past year or more been attracted towards the Goss Moors as a source of great mineral wealth. It is well known that the entire district around the celebrated Castle in Dinas, of which the Royal Institution of Cornwall gave such an interesting account last August, has been streamed over and over again for tin, with ample remuneration to the searchers. It is a noteworthy fact that in this set of Wheat Treggos one man has gained a good livelihood for the past 12 months by occasionally streaming (perhaps for the 25th time), as may be evidenced by the dues on the tin sold by him, and payable to Lord Falmouth, and which appears in a letter of Nov. 13 from the agent of Lord Falmouth. The great richness of the surface workings, the returns of tin from a very shallow level, increasing gradually, but surely, in richness as depth is obtained, and the recent discovery of a very promising iron lode in the sett, makes us inclined to think this property cannot fail to be highly remunerative to the shareholders. In the interests of mining, we cannot help remarking that so good a property, containing, as it evidently does, every element of success, with a moderate capital, and with machinery complete, not hampered by excessive premiums, and brought forward by highly respectable people, entirely on its own merits, deserves the universal support of mining investors. The capital of the company is 15,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, fully paid up; and the promoters guarantee a dividend of not less than 10 per cent for the first three years, showing their confidence in the result of the workings.

#### REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

**Nov. 14.**—Upon the principle that "no news is good news," the condition of mining affairs in the West must be eminently satisfactory, for there is really little or nothing worthy of note; and, in truth, most of our mines appear to be jogging along comfortably. Drawbacks, of course, still exist, but they are neither quite so numerous nor quite so pressing as they were. Iron and coals have dropped, labour—thanks to the knocking of some of the too speculative "bals"—is a trifle more plentiful than it was, and although the tin standard has not yet fulfilled prediction, sundry parcels have fetched higher rates than are officially recognised. All this is encouraging; nor, so far as we can see, does anyone suffer the reports from Australia to damp their spirits. If Australia will yield more, other parts of the world will yield less, and even in Cornwall the production has fallen off. On the whole, therefore, it appears to be felt that the Australian discoveries—of the truth of which no reasonable man can now doubt—will not materially affect tin mining in Cornwall, especially as the uses of tin are yearly extending in variety and importance. When our mining friends have nothing else particular to do, however, they fall back upon the smelter, and the grievance of the smelting monopoly. This is a matter of perennial interest, and in some phase or another will always bear discussion. Just now it is very reasonably urged against the present system of sale that black tin should be sold dry. Whether the mines would gain pecuniarily by this is doubtful for we take it that if the smelters abandon an advantage prices will rule accordingly; but there is always a gain in simplifying business transactions, and in rendering it clear what is sold and on what terms.

Very confident hopes are entertained in influential quarters that the differences between South and West Frances may be settled without the intervention of law. If South Frances had not been an old offender there would have been little difficulty about the matter. But in order to attain this most desirable object it is needful that the controverted point should be approached *de novo* on both sides. If the adventurers in each mine appoint half a dozen gentlemen in whom they have full confidence to examine all the books and papers concerned, and also the *locus in quo*—personally where practicable, by competent deputy where not—and then to talk over the matter in an amicable spirit, money will be saved on both sides, and fair justice done. It is hopeless to expect such a result as this if the two parties stand aloof from each other, and talk in opposition when they should act in harmony. The recollection that the South Frances adventurers have been quite as much deceived (only more unfortunately) as ever those in West Frances have been should tend to bring about an amicable arrangement. Those who caused the encroachment are beyond reach, and the true policy on both sides is to give and take, and make the best of things as they are.

There is an excellent example to follow in that set by East Pool and South Crofty, each of which, by the way, is going on capitally. The new dressing arrangements at the latter include several of Mr. T. Borlase's ore dressing machines, concerning which the *Mining Journal* expressed a very favourable opinion some few months since. That this most ingenious and efficient apparatus should have approved itself to such a thoroughly practical man as Capt. Josiah Thomas is a testimony in its favour the importance of which it is hardly possible to exaggerate.

The Mineral Statistics of Cornwall and Devon for 1871 show a production of tin ore in that year in excess of that for either of the previous years of the decade—18,893 tons, against 11,096 in 1867, and 11,841 in 1862. This was the produce of 145 mines; the highest number working in any one year of the ten being 174 in 1864, and the lowest 109 in 1868. The total money value of the ore was 1,065,732*l.* The average price was the highest for the 10 years—75*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, against 45*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* in 1866. Seven only of the 145 mines were in Devonshire. Fourth, of course, stands at the head of the tin mines, Tincroft is second, Bontalick third, C. B. Brea and Phoenix coming next. As to copper, 79 mines in Cornwall and 14 in Devon raised during the year 71,118 tons of ore of a computed value of 314,434*l.* This is the lowest return for the 10 years, the number of Cornish mines having fallen in that period from 177 to 79, and the ore raised in them from 141,500 to 45,766. No wonder that in the same period the average price dropped from 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the average standard from 127*l.* 13*s.* to 99*l.* 11*s.* In Devonshire, between 1862 and 1871, the mines dwindled from 24 to 14, and the return of ore from 41,513 tons to 24,352 tons. Devon Great Consols still retains the place it has so long occupied at the head of the copper mines, South Caradon, Marke Valley, and West Wheal Seton coming next in order. South Caradon, with little more than a third of the ore Devon Consols gets, four-fifths as much money. Nineteen lead mines in Cornwall returned 7555 tons of lead ore, and 267,324 ozs. of silver, value 117,520*l.*; four in Devonshire, 940 tons of ore, and 13,805 ozs. of silver, value 6737*l.* Cornwall and Devon thus returned nearly a third of the silver produced in England; and of that raised in Cornwall West Chiverton gives nearly half. Tin mines in Cornwall yielded 21,947 tons of iron ore; seven in Devon, 14,242. There were 105 clayworks in Cornwall and 12 in Devon, the total yield being 125,000 tons in Cornwall and 66,339 tons in Devon.

We have heard again and again of the danger of open mine shafts; covered ones are not wholly free from risk. William Moreton, the hind of Mr. F. Burrow, of Redlyn, who has lands at North Country and Wheal Hanney, very narrowly escaped being killed by the falling in of an old mine shaft in the yard, which had been silted over, and was thought to have been in a safe condition. While he was riding through the yard, one of the right legs of the horse suddenly sank into the earth nearly a foot, whereupon he jumped off the animals back, falling to the ground on the opposite side. The horse, also becoming alarmed, sprang forward in the same direction, and thus saved his life. The next instant a frightful crash, nearly as wide as an ordinary country road, and 60 fms. deep, presented itself to view. Mr. Burrow had walked over the "silted" only three minutes previously. Had the animal ridden by the hind proceeded along the middle instead of the side of it, the escape of either would have been impossible. The shaft was sunk when Treleigh Wood Mine was worked by a former company, about 50 years ago. When the mine was abandoned the shaft was covered over; another covering was placed on it at a later period, but wood was used for the purpose, and the work was very badly done. The shaft has since been silted over with stone, under the direction of the agent of Treleigh Wood Mine.

Lord Justices James and Mellish heard an appeal in a matter affecting the Grenver and Wheal Abraham United Mining Company, Mr. David Wilson, one of the directors of the Company, which is now in liquidation, having appealed against the decision of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall. The appellant, whilst the mine was a going concern, purchased 20 shares, which he gave to his children, and as three of them had not arrived at the age of 21 when the concern was wound-up the father was placed on the list of contributories, and it was sought to make him liable for the calls due on the shares. The Vice-Warden held that Mr. Wilson was liable under the 165th section of the Stannaries Act. Mr. Miller, Q.C., for the appellant, stated that the mine was a limited company's mine, divided into 30,000 (5*l.*) shares. On Dec. 5, 1863, Mr. Wilson took 20 shares (in addition to 300 he held in his own name) in the name of his children, then infants; 2*l.* per share was paid on allotment, but no calls were paid. In 1865 Mr. Wilson took 500 more shares, and on the 800 shares standing in his name all calls were paid. Two questions arose—first, whether the parent was liable for the child, and under the 165th section of the Stannaries Act Mr. Wilson, as a director, had committed a breach of trust; and, secondly, if there was a breach of trust, could he be liable unless there was some actual loss to the company.—Lord Justice James: How many shares were taken? Mr. Dixon: The whole 30,000.—Lord Justice James: That disposes of your argument that the company sustained no loss.—His Lordship, without calling on Mr. Fry, for the liquidator, to reply, said the operation of the 165th section was very beneficial. In this case the parent, as a director, allowed shares to

be allotted to his own infant children to remain on the register as shareholders up to the winding-up, and, by reason of their infancy, no contribution being made, as would be made by persons holding them if they were solvent. The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

A pleasing incident has occurred at Wheal Prosper Mine, worked by Messrs. Wolston and Rendall. There is a very old custom amongst miners to have what are termed "shoeing matches" for the young "colts" on the works, when each man subscribes to a general fund, and the whole adjourn to some tavern, where a general carousal takes place. But Capt. J. Cook and many of his men, who are mostly teetotalers, consider the practice, so far as the mode and place of shoeing were concerned, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." They, therefore, agreed to have a friendly cup of tea together, and to invite their respected employers thereto. About 30 men sat down to a well-provided tea, which was presided over by Mrs. Rendall, the wife of one of the principals, and after tea Mr. Wolston addressed the men, thanking them for having invited him and his friends to this novel shoeing match, and commended them for adopting this rational way of enjoyment. He reminded them that the interest of the employer was identical with that of the employed, as the more lucrative the mine the better for the master and for the men. A very pleasant evening was spent.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

**Nov. 14.**—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire continues in a depressed state, and as the majority of makers are proportioning their yield of finished iron to the demand, the mills and forges of the district are upon the average barely running half-time. This policy is adopted in preference to a reduction of quotations to the low standard which would be necessary in the present state of the market to secure sufficient orders to maintain the works in full production. The extraordinary condition of the money market has undoubtedly rendered buyers exceedingly reluctant to commit themselves to any but urgent engagements; but the possibility of a further reduction in the price of iron before Christmas has largely influenced operations. The leading houses steadily maintain the standard of 12*l.* for bars, but good merchantable iron is to be had at 10*l.* 10*s.*, and even lower. Hoops at the leading works are 13*l.*, and sheets (singles) 16*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* per ton; but this standard is, of course, being considerably discounted by the second-class firms, whose prices are indeed for the moment somewhat irregular. The immediate prospects of the iron trade are by no means cheering, but in the absence of further complications in the money market there is reason to look for a return of activity in the spring, when the shipping season recommences. This expectation is based upon the facts that neither the home nor foreign markets are overstocked with iron, and the large orders are known to be in the hands of merchants awaiting a more favourable moment for distribution. It is estimated that the number of blast-furnaces in operation in the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire district does not now exceed 100. Eleven years ago the total number blowing was 131, the weekly average yield of each being 135 tons.

The partial failure of the trial sinking for coal at Sandwell Park, West Bromwich, which we briefly announced last week, has created great and general disappointment in the South Staffordshire district. It is to be feared that the "unfavourable indications" referred to in Mr. Johnson's circular will turn out to be the presence of the Silurian limestone bed, the shale having already been reached. In that case, further sinking will, of course be hopeless; but it is intended, we believe, to commence lateral borings to ascertain how far the limestone bed extends. The supplementary report as to the further progress of the enterprise will be anxiously awaited, not only by the shareholders but also by the general public. At present the work is standing for repairs to the pumping-engine, but it is expected that the sinking will be resumed at latest on Monday week. The market value of the shares has fallen from 205*l.* to 50*l.* each since the issue of the directors' circular, a copy of which appeared in our last number; but many of the shareholders are still sanguine of ultimate success, and few of them manifest any anxiety to part with their scrip.

There has been an increased demand for household coal in South Staffordshire this week, in consequence of the severity of the weather; but for forge and manufacturing purposes the enquiries are fewer, owing to the very partial operations of most of the iron-works. The collieries in the Cannock Chase are all in full production, and the demand is very buoyantly sustained.

In North Staffordshire the Iron Trade is very quiet, and the mills and forges are only in partial operation. Up to the time of writing no official alteration has been made in prices since the Quarterly Meeting, but for a week or two past quotations have been based on the reduced standard of 11*l.* per ton for crown bars. A further reduction is generally considered imminent unless, as in the south part of the county, the ironmasters should decide to adopt the policy of reducing their yield rather than their prices. At Messrs. Morgan and Co.'s Pelsall Hall Colliery this morning there was a dreadful inundation, resulting, it is feared, in the loss of 22 lives. This is another lamentable instance of providing no outlet on the rise side of the workings. It is stated that water from an old working had been tapped yesterday by Michael Cash, one of the missing men, and properly reported by him, yet it appears no precautionary measures were taken. This is a matter which will no doubt receive thorough investigation. After the calamity every effort was made to rescue the sufferers, but only little command over the water was obtained, although the pumps and a tank from a neighbouring colliery were worked up to the full power of the engines, raising together about 60,000 gallons per hour, the hopes of rescuing the men alive are very small. Very soon after the disaster, Mr. W. Ness, the agent of Messrs. Bloomer, arrived on the spot, and with a praiseworthy promptitude and zeal, which he displayed in connection with other pit accidents in the immediate neighbourhood, set himself to the arduous task of superintending, in conjunction with the proprietors of the works which it was thought advisable to undertake. Mr. J. Bailey, the Clerk, agent for the lessor, Mr. John Smith Charles; Mr. T. Fisher, mining engineer, Walsall; Mr. Gettling; Mr. Wilkes, ironfounder; Mr. F. Bloomer; Mr. North, Dudley; Mr. T. Cheekley; Mr. Lindop, Mr. J. Fellows, Mr. J. N. Fellows, Mr. F. Parkes, and others were also present during the whole or part of the day, and rendered valuable aid by their counsels or active exertions.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

**Nov. 13.**—The tendency of the Pig-Iron Market this week is decidedly downwards. There has been no official reduction of the makers' prices, but the adverse turn in the money market has made merchants more anxious to realise everything they have on hand. The restriction of business, on account of the extreme prices, is painfully manifest, both in the curtailed demand of the Scotch consumers and the marked falling off in the shipping returns. The warrant market still continues in a very artificial state, as is evinced by the fact that iron in store is obtainable for delivery in a month or six weeks at 10*s.* under the nominal cash price. Transactions have taken place during the past week from 107*s.* 6*d.* to 97*s.* 6*d.* for cash, and the latter may be considered the closing price to-day; for delivery at the end of next month 90*s.*, and even somewhat less, has been taken. It now remains to be seen whether or not the holders will show themselves as independent of the successive advances in the rate of discount as they have shown themselves indifferent to the interests of the trade and the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

I subjoin current quotations:—

G. m. b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	No. 1.	No. 2.
Gartsherrie ditto	107 6	93 0
Coltness ditto	135 0	110 0
Summerlee ditto	130 0	110 0
Carnbroe ditto	125 0	110 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	120 0	110 0
Calder ditto	130 0	110 0
Glenarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	130 0	110 0
Eglington ditto	114 0	106 0
Dalmellington ditto	115 0	110 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	130 0	105 0
Shotts, at Leith ditto	130 0	105 0
Kinnell, at Boness ditto	120 0	105 0

Week ending Nov. 11, 1871.....Tons 18,636  
Week ending Nov. 9, 1872.....9,215

Decrease.....9,418  
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871.....37,226

The Malleable Iron Trade is becoming every day more dependent on new orders, which are not forthcoming, purchasers being seemingly afflicted with the *vis inertia* which has overcome for a time the pig-iron market, and are now resting on their oars, waiting for a change (downward) to take place in prices. In too many instances firms are working only from three to four days a week, and while the men are clamorous about their wages the price of bar-iron is falling, and orders can be placed at 20*s.* under the list. A pro-

bable lock-out of the iron artificers employed in the Clyde shipyards is also adding to the dulness of the finished iron trade, as the employers seem determined to claim the right of making their own working hours to suit their convenience, without the intervention of any Union whatever. The work in the hands of shipbuilders can be allowed conveniently to stand till March of next year, so that the men alone can be the sufferers by their present policy. The dispute is confined to a nutshell. The men wish to prescribe the hours they shall work to the employers, and they claim 54 hours' pay for 51 hours' work—51 hours being the number per week they agreed to work from Nov. 1 current. The present aspect of the horizon is that there will be a strike.

From the new French treaty it will be noticed that that Government had levied duties on raw materials, with one or two important exceptions. There is still no duty exigible on raw iron, and the duty levied since 1860 on the products of iron remained the same. The treaty will thus be favourable to the iron industry of this country.

The prices of coal are declining, with a limited demand and short shipments. The nominal price is a range of from 15*s.* to 17*s.* f.o.b. in the Clyde, and the lesser sum is readily taken from good houses. In other districts of Scotland prices are also declining, and "binging" is being resorted to to keep the colliers going. A movement is on foot to have colliers' wages reduced 2*s.* per day, which will still leave them 8*s.* a-day for their labour. The shipments from the Scotch ports for the week were returned at 35,481 tons, against 42,209 tons in the corresponding week in 1871.

**A PRIVATE CARRIAGE PROPELLED BY STEAM.**—On Saturday morning about seven o'clock pedestrians were rather surprised to see a handsome but strange-looking private carriage being driven along our streets by means of steam. It had a well fitted up central compartment, with comfortable accommodation for six persons. Behind this compartment were two small separate engines, with a boiler between, each engine, driving a rear wheel. There was no noise from the steam emitted by the funnel, and as only coke was used there was no smoke. In front there was an elevated steering-box seated for three persons, and from which the motion of the engine and the steering were completely controlled. The whole machine and machinery can be safely managed by one man. The carriage, with its complement of passengers, started from North-street, Anderston, passing along Argyle-street, up Hope-street, down Union and Jamaica-streets, along Great Clyde-street, up Greendyke-street to the Gallowgate, and thence to Parkhead. The experience of those in the vehicle was that it was a speedy and pleasant mode of conveyance, the carriage going at the rate of ten miles an hour, though the maximum rate intended to be run is about eight miles. This novel application of steam to private vehicles is, we understand, due to the ingenuity of Mr. Randolph, the well-known Glasgow engineer. What effect if any, it may have on the propulsion of tramway cars, lorries, &c.—a question which has already been raised—remains to be seen.

There has been alternate firmness and flatness in our share market this week, and mining shares have changed hands on terms rather in favour of buyers. Especially in this case with Emma, Tharsis, Shotta, and Merry and Cunningham; Marbella, stationary; and Young's Paraffin, &c. &c. better.

**GLASGOW, PORT WASHINGTON IRON AND COAL COMPANY (Limited).**—The first annual meeting was held on Thursday, Mr. James R. Stewart presiding. A report by the directors was read, accompanied by a financial statement, and a detailed report by Mr. Wm. Robertson, civil and mining engineer, who had just returned from America, upon the operations going on at Port Washington. After various questions, put by different shareholders, and answered by the Chairman and Mr. Robertson, the directors' report was unanimously adopted. In compliance with a requisition by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, a special resolution was passed rescinding a condition in the Articles of Association giving power to the directors to object to transferees, in cases of stock not fully paid up, where they were not satisfied with the transferees. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

**Nov. 14.**—The Iron Trade in both North and South Derbyshire is in a healthy state, and the mills and foundries are alike active. The business doing in coal is good, especially in household qualities, and a very large tonnage continues to be sent to the metropolis from Clay Cross, Staveley, Sheepbridge, Codnor Park, and Eckington. At Dronfield and Unstone the collieries are doing well. The great event of the week has been the announcement made by several of the leading iron and steel manufacturers in Sheffield that, unless there is a considerable reduction made in the price of coal, they would only keep their works going three days a week. This would affect no less than 14,000 men connected with the iron and steel trades. It is, however, to be hoped that terms will be come to so as to prevent such a serious interruption to the trade of Sheffield. At a meeting of manufacturers, on Friday, it was determined that a deputation should attend the meeting of the Coalowners' Association on the subject. It appears that the association alluded to must be that of Derbyshire, seeing that there was a meeting of the colliery proprietors of South Yorkshire on Tuesday, but no reference was made to the action taken by the Sheffield manufacturers other than incidentally. There is, however, a strong feeling even in South Yorkshire that the existing prices of 18*s.* per ton for steam coal, and 15*s.* for household qualities are excessive. The tonnage of coal going over the Great Northern has fallen off considerably, so far as London is concerned, and it is said to be owing to the lower prices which prevail in Derbyshire. This to some extent is borne out by the fact that the Midland Company has largely increased its traffic in coal during the last month or two. At the Valls Colliery, where there are nearly 100 uncovered bodies as yet in the workings, the men on Tuesday found some bones, which were carefully removed. That part of the workings where the remains of most of the poor fellows may be expected to be found is now nearly reached.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

**Nov. 14.**—It is encouraging to find that wherever one turns a large degree of activity is still to be witnessed. All the leading ironworks are still in pretty nearly full employ, but how long they will continue so is quite uncertain. It will depend almost entirely upon the settlement of one or two questions. If makers had not secured the substantial engagements they did some few months ago there is little doubt that a much less lively state of things would before this have been witnessed at all the establishments, for the ironmasters could not have kept up the activity they have at the works during the recent sluggishness of the market, nor maintained prices at the height they are at present. This, however, will last very much longer; the old contracts are far from running out, and makers are becoming more and more dependent on current business. So another few weeks may bring about a considerable change in things, although no great falling off in trade is anticipated; but, judging from what is taking place in other iron-making centres, there may be some difficulties as to prices. Buyers still seem determined to force quotations down as low as possible, and they are not satisfied with the reductions. The position of makers, therefore, is very perplexing. If it rested in their hands entirely to lower prices the matter would soon be arranged, but there is the cost of labour and fuel, and all the raw materials as high as ever, and it will be impossible for finished iron-makers to lower quotations to the extent demanded by buyers until a general re-adjustment is made in the prices of all materials, and in the rates of wages. Some of the ironmasters of this district have an advantage in this respect, as they are themselves owners of extensive collieries; but yet there are a great many who have to purchase all their coal, and the sellers will not yet make any reduction in prices, and, therefore, threatening to close the works altogether are still heard of, as the masters assert that if they do not close them they will have to carry on their works at a loss. Rumours are also beginning to float about that a general "drop" in the wages rate will be made shortly, and, although up to the present time no official announcement has been made to that effect, it is not unlikely that the rumour will be found to be true. If the matters of wages and prices can only be arranged there is nothing to prevent the iron trade continuing brisk throughout the winter. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the difficulties which seem now to threaten will be surmounted, and that a fairly prosperous state of things may continue to prevail. In regard to the demand, there seem to be no improved prospects on account of the Australian and Indian markets. At the large iron-making establishments, in the Merthyr district particularly, there is very great animation to be noticed. The two new furnaces at the Plymouth Works are being erected with considerable expedition. The Treforest Ironworks are rapidly approaching completion. These works were partially built by the late Mr. Crawshaw some 20 years ago, but were never completed. They were purchased by Mr. G. T. Clark and Co. not long ago, and when completed will be used by them exclusively in the production of pig.

The Nant-y-Glo and Blaens Ironworks Company's accounts show a profit on the year's working of 61,892*l.* An interim dividend of 4 per cent. upon the preference shares was paid in March last, and another dividend is now to be paid of 4 per cent., which will make together 8 per cent. dividend for the year. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the result of the year, but remind them of the difficulties which have had to be contended with. Although the prices of iron and coal had been almost unprecedentedly high during a part of the year, the company had only been able to derive a partial benefit from those prices, as there were several contracts to be completed at low rates which had come over to the company by the terms of the purchase. While those contracts were being fulfilled wages rose 30 per cent., which increased the outlay of the company at the rate of 30,000*l.* per annum; and what affected the company's profits still more was the fact that with increased wages invariably came a diminished output. Considerable sums of money had also and still are being expended upon the works, with a view to increased production and more economical working. The company's mineral resources are practically inexhaustible, and over the consumption at the works there will be large quantities to be disposed of by sale or otherwise. In the Tin-plait Trade there is hardly any change to note.

The habit of losing time and getting drunk seems to have grown upon the ironworkers greatly since the high rate of wages has prevailed, and their actions not unfrequently involve their employers in considerable loss. Two men, named James Hutchings and James Davies, puddlers, employed by the Dowlais Company, were fined 2*l.* each and costs by the Merthyr stipendiary magistrate for absencing themselves from work. It was alleged that the absence of those two men caused a whole mill to be stopped and great waste in the production of iron. Other men were fined for similar offences.

The Coal Trade seems as brisk as ever. The steam coalowners are



doing an extensive trade, their collieries being in full work and turning out large supplies, and they have no difficulty in finding customers. Prices are so far maintained. These remarks will also describe the state of the house coal trade. Some new collieries are shortly to be opened in the Loughor district, where a company of large capital have just taken an area of 140 acres to be worked. Preliminary operations have been commenced, under the supervision of Mr. David Thomas, mineral engineer. Two young colliers employed in the double Duffryn Pit have been fined by the Aberdare magistrates for blasting in the colliery, contrary to rules.

The late arrivals at Swansea include—the America, from Port Noll, with 345 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Tocopilla, from Tocopilla, with 620 tons of regulus and 91 tons of copper ore, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Ellen, from Bilbao, with 330 tons of iron ore, to order; Stella Marie, from Bilbao, with 205 tons of iron ore, to order; Mary Jane, from Bilbao, with 204 tons of iron ore, for Ystalyfera Co.; Albyn, from Bilbao, with 354 tons of iron ore, to order.

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Nov. 14.—The value of Steam and House Coal has declined lately to some extent, and it is quite possible that the prices of this kind of coal may fall a little, but other descriptions are likely to keep their present value for some time to come. Should the winter prove severe it must, however, have a considerable effect on the value of house coal. There has been no summer this year in this district, and an enormous amount of rain has fallen, while at present the weather is extremely cold and winter-like. The demand for Coke in South Durham continues very great, and also in Cumberland, so that coking coal and manufacturing coal are pretty certain to maintain their value, many contracts having been entered into for coke for delivery over next year, both in South Durham and in Cumberland.

THE MINERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The business of the Miners' Conference was resumed at Durham on Monday, when the deliberations of the Association were well represented, and the muster rolls included the names of nearly 90,000 financial members. The reports given by the delegates were considered to be, generally speaking, of a highly satisfactory character. The leading delegates expressed great satisfaction with the New Mines Act Bill as they interpreted it, but, at the same time, they and the meeting generally expressed their dissent from the opinion lately given by three of Her Majesty's Mine Inspectors on this very difficult and important subject. Afterwards a discussion took place as to what is meant by the term "manager" in the Mines Act, and various opinions were expressed on this point, but, as they had condemned the conduct of the Mine Inspectors for giving an opinion on this subject, it was wisely and prudently resolved that no opinion on this matter be expressed at present. Some discussion took place on other matters, the most important being weekly pay, compensation for mine accidents, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, &c.

The coal and iron trades in Cumberland have had, and are now enjoying, a full share of the general prosperity felt all over the country, and one result of this is that improved dwellings are being built for the workmen in various localities. A number of blast-furnaces and rolling-mills have been started lately near Maryport, the proprietors being the Solway Iron Company, the Maryport Iron Company, and the Ellen Rolling-Mills Company, and the number of new houses has been erected of most comfortable kind, and of them built of concrete, which is coming largely into use for building purposes in this district, and also in the Tyne, and in the North generally. The houses constructed of this material are extremely dry and comfortable, and are also fully expected to prove durable.

At the Ellenborough Colliery a new shaft has been commenced, which is to be sunk to a depth of 130 fathoms. There are a number of excellent seams here, no less than seven being of workable thickness, and some of these seams are to be worked by means of the new shaft, in addition to the seams now worked by the two old shafts. At the Dearham Main Colliery two coal shafts are worked, and a considerable amount of coal is raised. At one of these pits an endless chain has been put to work on the principle in general use in the Lancashire district. The engine working this endless chain is placed on the surface, and the chain is carried down the shaft and along the main roads, and also into several branch roads, and the coals are by this means conveyed to the shaft. A new shaft has been sunk lately near Aspatria, east of the former colliery here, and this new shaft has been executed and fitted up in a style far superior to the ordinary works met with in Cumberland. The main shaft is 18½ feet in diameter clear inside the walling; it is 90 fathoms in depth, and walled the whole length with fire-brick quarls. Two steel cages are worked in the shaft, iron rope guides being used, each cage carries four bags, and these cages are fitted with the safety-link at the top, and that in case of over-winding the cage is safely disconnected from the rope and placed on keeps below the pulleys. It is also worthy of notice that a scroll drum is in use here, which prevents the necessity for a balance chain, and works extremely well. The Ellenborough and Aspatria Collieries are worked by the executors of the late Captain Harris, and they have been managed many years by Mr. Steele, of Maryport.

#### REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Nov. 14.—Since my last report two extraordinary casualties by fire have been reported from Lancashire collieries, and, unfortunately, in both instances there has been serious loss of life. The first took place at the Pendlebury collieries, close to Pendlebury village, near Manchester, which are owned by Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Sons. Four seams are worked at the pits, the lowest being the Ram's Mine, which is situated at a depth of about 400 yards. In this the fire took place at a point about 800 yards from the pit's eye, and at the lower end of a big brow. A boy, who left this place about half past five o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst., states that the brattice in that quarter was all safe when he left, but by the time he reached the pit eye some of the workmen who had had to pass the jig brow end, came up, and reported that some of the brattice was on fire. The underlooker immediately took energetic measures for putting out the fire, but the flames were too powerful for the assistance he had at hand, and spread very rapidly. Beyond the locality of the fire was a party of seven men, including the underlooker's brother, a man named Hall. These had also left their work and proceeded towards the pit eye, but their way, unfortunately, lay straight through the spot where the fire was raging. They were stopped by the smoke at some distance from it, and Hall turned back, and by making a circuit, which, however, brought him still in dangerous proximity to the flames, he with great difficulty reached the pit in safety. He was under the impression that the other six men had followed him, but it appeared subsequently that they had not, and all perished. Messengers were sent at once for Mr. Horrook and the principal manager of the collieries, as also for the Messrs. Knowles, and the most energetic measures were taken for extinguishing the fire. All the available appliances for throwing water upon it were made use of, fresh pumps were prepared, men from other pits were brought to work, and during the whole of the night the efforts were unremitting. About five o'clock in the morning an examination was found to be practicable, and three of the men were found where Hall had left the party. They had evidently died from suffocation. The other three could not then be found, and a fresh outburst of fire made it necessary to discontinue the explorations. They were not recovered until Sunday afternoon.

The inquest has been opened, but only evidence of identification has been heard, and the enquiry stands adjourned. Before swearing the jury the coroner (Mr. Price) asked if any juror had an interest in the colliery, remarking that under the Mines Act of 1872, which would shortly come into operation, no person interested in a colliery in which a fatal accident had occurred were not allowed to sit on the inquest, and though the Act had not yet come into operation he thought it only right they should act up to its spirit. The jurors all stated they had no interest in the colliery, and the enquiry proceeded.

The second casualty was of a very singular nature, and took place at the collieries of the Tawd Vale Coal Company, situated in Skelmersdale, about eight or nine miles distant from Wigan. The company has, since its formation, nearly a dozen years ago, had more than a fair share of ill-fortune. The works were inundated by the great floods which caused so much injury in Lancashire a few years back, and in January, 1871, the seam in which the present accident took place was found to be on fire. The pits are sunk to what is known as the Seven feet or Twelve feet seam, which is found at a distance of 90 yards from the surface, and the fire just mentioned originated close to the pit-eye of the downcast. Strenuous efforts were made to subdue the flames, and they were to a certain extent got under, and the smouldering coal and metal cut off by solid brickwork, outside of which has since been constructed—or, rather, is in course of construction—an immense stone wall several yards in thickness. On Friday night last, while 10 persons were in the seam, another fire broke out. Seven of the men and boys were on the side of the shaft on which the fire took place, and three on the other. The seven were alarmed by one of their number bringing word that there was an unusual quantity of smoke in the workings, and they attempted to make their way out, but, unfortunately, either got confused or missed their way, and were not reached until three of their number had died from suffocation, and a fourth has since succumbed. The three men on the other side of the workings had also found an alarming quantity of smoke, and had raised an alarm, and Mr. Dickinson, the manager, and Henry Gregory, the underlooker, were immediately communicated with. It was found that close to the wall surrounding the old fire a heavy fall had taken place, that the prop timber was burning, and that the fire had also extended to an engine-house, containing a small engine whereby an endless chain was worked. While Mr. Dickinson and a staff of men directed their attention to putting out the fire, the underlooker and another party explored the working by means of the return air-course, in the hope of meeting the men who were on the other side of the fire, and who, had they followed the return, would undoubtedly have been saved. The explorers found their clothes at the point where they had missed their way, but could not find any of the unfortunate workmen. As soon as the fire was so far subdued that it was possible to cross the fall some men went over, and found the seven who had been work in the mine. Of these three of the respective names of John Wilson (34), Joseph Baybutt (25), and Edward Robinson (18), were dead; and one, Benson (18), died on Sunday morning, but the other three were not much hurt. A plentiful supply of water was available, and the fire, which was wholly confined to the timber, was speedily checked. The inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. Driffield, the district coroner, and was attended by Mr. Higson, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the district. The witnesses examined included several workmen, the manager, the underlooker, and Mr. John Higson, consulting mining engineer to the company. Two theories as to the cause of the fire were suggested. One was that owing to the weight of the superimposed strata a fire had broken; that a prop had been forced against the brick wall surrounding the fire, and that the prop had by the heat of the wall become ignited, and so fired the rest of the timber. The other was that the lamp in the engine-house had been left burning, and set fire to the building. The latter view could only be supported by the supposition that one of the boys had entered the engine-house and re-lit the lamp, for the underlooker swore to seeing it put out at the usual time. The witnesses were unanimously of opinion that an outbreak of the old fire had taken place, and Mr. John Higson said in his opinion the old fire was quite controllable

unless circumstances arose to which his experience gave no clue. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths took place through the timber fire occurring, but as to how ignition had been caused there was no evidence to show.

Two other inquests on fatal colliery accidents have been held in the week; one at Radcliffe, on the body of a collier who had met with his death through an explosion of gas at a shaft at an old colliery, the Standard Colliery, and in whose case the jury expressed their opinion that the fireman and underlooker performed their duties in a loose manner. The other was at Pendlebury, where a collier named Jones was killed by a blown-out shot, which was attributed to the hole not having been drilled straight into the coal.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

SIERRA BUTTES.—The result of the clean-up for the month of October is as follows:—Receipts, £23,122; 1888 tons of ore were crushed during the month; cost of mining and milling same, £7857. [This result was obtained from 15 days run from two mills only, the Hanks Mill having been pulled down.]—Re Plumas Eureka: The result of the clean-up for the month of October is as follows:—Receipts, £24,817; 1160 tons of ore were crushed during the month; cost of mining and milling same, £13,726.

UTAH.—J. R. Murphy, Oct. 15: A body of carbonate ore has just been discovered in the Dartmouth Mine; its extent is as yet uncertain.—Red War Mine looking well, where ore is now being stopped. The level from main shaft to Red Warrior has not yet reached ledge. Balance cost over produce, \$433.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, Oct. 19: The Uncle Sam has not been running since the 12th, and I cannot tell at this date when we can again resume washing, probably not before November 1. In the meantime, I shall make all necessary repairs in the different claims required before the fall rains set in, as the work can be done much cheaper now than then. On Monday, the 21st, I shall commence to build high flume, after which shall build 500 ft. of flume, to bring water down Chalk Bluff, divide preparatory to taking water from South Yuba ditch. I have ordered a supply of timber for the different claims, enough, I trust, to take them through the winter months, as it is almost impossible to get timber in here during the winter months when the streams are swollen. I shall, after building Chalk Bluff flume, build sand tank, elcst-elcst-pipe, and get everything as nearly ready as possible, that there may be no unnecessary delay when water comes. I will make a report of the progress of the tunnel on the 25th. As you will recollect, it was on September 25 that we got the shaft to grade. The rock is quite hard, and the tunnel is very wet, but as we are running partly across the rock I am looking for a change for the better soon.

MONTE ALBIO.—W. Martin, Nov. 1: La Ergioli: In the No. 6 level, driving south, the lode is broken up, and composed of quartz and schist, producing good stones of lead ore, and has a very kindly appearance. In the No. 5 level, driving west of Judd's shaft, the lode is compact and firm, but not so productive as it has been, now producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode has improved in appearance, and is now composed of blue kilias, intermixed with quartz and white iron.—Stops: No. 1 in back of No. 5 level, north of new shaft, will yield ½ ton of ore per metre. No. 1, south of new shaft, in back of same level, will yield ½ ton per metre. No. 2, in back of No. 5 level, south of new shaft, will yield ½ ton per metre; and No. 3, above this level, also ½ ton per metre. These four stops are looking very well. Up to date we have not done any work at the Napoleon, or the Galleria Nuovo side, but shall commence operations there to-morrow. We are employing at present, at an Ergioli, on the surface for dressing, 36 men, boys, and girls, and in the mine 50 men, and 10 labourers. The latter include engineers, ladders, trammers, and kibble-filers. When we have increased our force of miners by 20 we shall not require any other labourers, as some of those we now have are employed as miners.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE.—W. J. Holman: Report for August: During the month the reduction machinery has been kept fully at work; 1064½ tons of ore have been treated, which resulted in a produce of 532 ozs. 18 dwts. 19 grs. of bar gold (gold and silver), equal to 10 dwts. 04 grs. per ton. The foundation for stone-breaker at the north end of the establishment is complete, and in a short time I hope to have the machine at work. Having but one blacksmith available for construction work, our progress in that direction has been rather limited. The carpenters have been and are engaged about general work for the mines.—South Mine: The tramway has been put down to the adit at section Chalmers, which greatly facilitates exit of ore from that part of the mine. A level has also been commenced in this section on the course of the lode, about 60 fathoms above the base of the hill; this level will, in its course, lay open a large amount of stopping ground, from which I anticipate a considerable quantity of ore. At section Manager a large pass has been placed over the tramway to expedite the removal of ore from the interior of the mines. All our stopping points remain without change, and are yielding a fair quantity of ore for the stamps. The force attendance has been good. The general health of the establishment is favourable.

FORTUNA.—Nov. 6: Canada Inco: The lode in the 110, driving west of Henty's shaft, is small and poor, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 100, driving west of Judd's shaft, the lode is compact and firm, but not so productive as it has been, now producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode has improved in the 90, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, and is now very wide, open and easy for driving, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 80, driving east of Henty's cross-cut, the lode is strong, and well defined, with good stones of ore, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode has diminished in size and value in the 60 fm. level, driving east of San Pedro's shaft, now yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. There is no improvement in the 90 driving east of Adill's shaft. The lode in the 80, driving west of Lowndes' shaft, is of a promising appearance, and yields good stones of ore, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving west of Lowndes' shaft, has grown in appearance in the past few days, being worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 80, driving east of Lowndes' shaft, is unproductive at present. The 50, driving east of Caro's shaft, is opening paying ground, worth 1 ton per fathom. Having opened on the north part of the 60, driving east of Santo Tomas shaft, and found it productive, yielding 1 ton per fathom; we have begun to drive on its course.—Shafts and Winzes: The men are getting on well with Kennedy's shaft sinking below the 70, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Caro's winze sinking below the 90, is small, and unproductive. In Jorge's winze sinking below the 50, the lode is spotted with lead, but does not contain enough to value.—Lois, Salinas: In the 110, west of Buenos Ayres shaft, the ground is hard for driving, and the lode small, and unproductive. The lode in the 100, driving west of San Carlos shaft, continues very small, with spot of ore. There is a slight improvement in the upper part of the 90, driving west of San Carlos shaft, but the lode does not contain lead enough to value. The 110, driving east of Morris's engine-shaft, has reached the point of the lode on the eastern side of the cross-course, and we expect a further improvement, now producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100, east of San Pablo's shaft, is very compact and firm, and moderately easy for driving, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 25, driving west of Palgrave's engine-shaft, is still in old workings. The lode in the 35, driving west of Palgrave's engine-shaft, has fallen off very much in the past fortnight, now worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 35, driving east of Palgrave's engine-shaft, the cross-cut is extended south some 12 metres without intersecting any lode.—Shafts and Winzes: The lode in Morris's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, has improved, and is of a very promising appearance, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. There is still a compact and productive lode in Palgrave's engine-shaft, sinking below the 35, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Manjico's winze, sinking below the 100, has fallen off very much, and becomes hard for sinking, producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Tuzo's winze, sinking below the 25, is disarranged, and unproductive. A low grade of returns was maintained throughout the past month, and the stops are, on the whole, looking moderately well at present. All surface operations are going on very regularly, and the machinery in both mines is in good working order. We estimate the raisings for November, five weeks, at 500 tons.

ALAMILLOS.—Nov. 6: The lode in the 60, driving west of San Rafael shaft, is large, with good stones of ore, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The 50, driving west of San Francisco shaft, has been opening good ore ground until the past few days, when the lode became small, and now yields ½ ton per fathom. In the 50, driving east of La Magdalena shaft, the granite is excessively hard for driving, and the lode small. The lode in the 75, driving east of La Magdalena shaft, is large and strong, consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime and lead ore, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 85, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is a large one, spotted with ore, and yields large lumps of ore, worth 1 ton in a fathom. The 50, driving west of San Yago shaft, is holed to the same level driven east from Alejandro's winze. The men are now stopping the forebore to make the level complete. The lode in the 50, driving east of San Victor's shaft, contains good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 50, driving west of San Victor's shaft, is strong and regular, with good lumps of ore. The 40, driving west of San Victor's cross-cut, is opening a good length of moderately productive ore ground, yielding 1 ton in a fathom. The lode in the 40, driving west of San Victor's cross-cut (middle level), being worth ½ ton per fathom, is still of a good size. In the 20, driving east of Adill's cross-cut, the lode is small and unproductive, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 30, driving west of Adill's cross-cut, is regular, and of a promising appearance, yielding ½ ton of ore in a fm. The lode in the 40, driving east of Crosby's shaft, is disarranged and unproductive at present. In the 30, driving east of Crosby's shaft, the lode is very changeable, and yields large stones of ore. The 50, driving east of Crosby's shaft, is passing through some unsteady ground, in which the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 60, driving east of Crosby's cross-cut, is disarranged and unproductive. The 50 fm. level, driving west of Crosby's cross-cut, is passing through a very hard bar of granite. The lode in the 40 fm. level, driving west of Crosby's cross-cut, is small and unproductive.—Shafts and Winzes: Judd's engine-shaft sinking below the 40 fm. level, is completed to the 50 fm. level, and the men put to drive east and west on the course of the lode, which at this point is small and merely spotted with lead; this shaft will be opened on to a 60 fm. level with the least delay possible. Air's shaft, sinking below the 20, is very wet, and extremely difficult to sink. Swaffield's shaft, sinking below the 20, is off the lode, and hard for sinking. The lode in Romero's winze, sinking below the 50, is large, with good stones of lead ore. The lode is unproductive in Arco's winze, sinking below the 30, at present. The lode in Romero's winze, sinking below the 40, is in a large, strong, and productive lode, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Roberto's winze, sinking below the 40, has decreased both in size and value, now yielding ½ ton of ore in a fathom. In Lucio's winze, sinking below the 20, the lode is small and unproductive. The tribute department yielded very well in the past month, and the stops are, on the whole, looking well at present. The machinery is in good working order, and the surface operations are going on very regularly. We estimate the raisings for November, five weeks, at 275 tons.

LANEPOSA.—Nov. 6: Esperanza: Work could only be continued at the 10th at Cave's for a day or two, during the month, so that no ore was raised; the far work will commence when the weather permits.—Agustina: The working at tribute pitch is unsettled over all the old excavations, and, consequently, very little can be expected of it.—Santa Lucia: The winze from incline having passed through the ore-bearing bed it was suspended. The level from bottom of winze south was driven to prove pit of bed that the incline above should be sunk in conformity with it. The bed proves to be 5 feet thick, white, calcareous spar, dipping south at angle 28°. The incline has been resumed, and is now entirely in hard, dark limestone. In pitches the pockets of lead met with have proved very small, but a little ore will come to be raised from them.—Asuncion: In difficult to drive. The lode is large and very disturbed, composed chiefly of siliceous rocks, mixed with bunches of lead and calamine. Exploring in the winze is being done to prove a calamine vein formerly seen, and is at a point where pockets of lead may be met with. In sinking San de Uao shaft we have 1 metre to sink for plat. The small branch of lead continues in bottom, but it is not constant; the winze and skip road are complete, or will be in a day or two. In driving deep

adit the men have been put to drive cross-cut to main lode, the end having reached the point where ancient works commence at surface. There are about 12 fms. to cut is now being made. The sinking of Pardo's shaft is passing through a stiff bar of ground of uncongenial character. The water from surface disturbs working in Zalacain's pitch; the yield of ore has also fallen off, but this may only be temporary, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom, also some quantity of calamine ore.—La Flora: The appearance in the driving of the deep adit changes from day to day, but it yields on the average nearly ½ ton of lead per fathom, which will leave a profit on stopping. A winze will be started in the bottom soon to prove the lode deeper.—La Luisa: It being clear that the ancient had gone below the driving lode, Ventura adit the driving was stopped. Sinking winze below Ventura adit has been commenced, with a view to reach the lode at the bottom of ancient works. The extract of ore for the present month is expected to equal that of last month.

LANARES.—Nov. 6: Pozo Ancho Mine: The lode in the 85, driving west of Crosby's shaft, is large and strong, with good stones of ore, but not so good as it was a short time since, yielding ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The 75, west of Crosby's shaft, is hard for driving, and is letting out much water. The lode in the 75, driving west of San Francisco shaft, is very compact and firm, and the lode in the 65, driving west of San Francisco shaft, the lode is very regular, and opening paying ground, worth 1 ton per fathom. The ground is hard for driving in the 65, driving west of San Francisco shaft, and the lode small and unproductive. The lode in the 55, driving west of San Francisco shaft, has fallen off in value in the past week, now producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 55, driving east of San Francisco shaft, the lode continues small and unproductive. The lode in the 45, driving east of San Francisco shaft, has diminished in value in the past few days.—Winzes: The men are making moderate progress in No. 181 winze, sinking below the 35, but the lode continues small. The lode in No. 183 winze, sinking below the 35, is small and compact, and the ground hard for sinking, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in No. 186 winze, sinking below the 75, is wide and strong, with large lumps of lead, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In No. 185 winze, sinking below the 55, the lode is very regular, and the ground easy for sinking through, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The full complement of ore was produced in the past month, without causing any unusual alteration in the stops, which are yielding very well at present. The works at surface are going on very regularly, and the machinery is in excellent condition. We estimate the raisings for November month at 200 tons.—Quintones Mine: The ground in the 65, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is hard and the lode small and poor. The lode in the 55, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is small, but getting a little easier for driving. The lode is quite unproductive in the 65, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft. There is a good lode in the upper part of 55, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, worth half a ton per fathom. There is a great improvement in the 45, driving east of Adill's shaft, the lode being of great width, and the north part very rich, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 45, driving west of San Carlos shaft, is large, with good stones of ore. In the 55, driving west of San Carlos shaft, the lode is easy for driving, and contains fine lumps of ore. The lode in the 55, driving east of San Carlos shaft, is more compact and regular, but does not contain lead enough to value. In the 45, driving east of San Carlos shaft, the lode is unproductive and hard for driving. The 32, driving east of Judd's shaft, is opening up a fine run of valuable ore-ground, yielding 4 tons per fathom.—Shafts and winzes: There is a small branch of ore in western end of Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 65. The shaftmen are fixing a plunger-lift in San Carlos shaft, sinking below the 55. Henry's shaft, sinking below the 32, is holed to the 45. After fixing the penthouse, the men will resume the sinking of Cox's shaft below the 45. Gracias winze, sinking below the 45, is holed to the 55; it is worth 1 ton per fm.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrival this week number 96 ships of all kinds; the stormy weather and detention of laden vessels in the northern ports caused an animated market for house coals, and a ready clearance was effected at advancing prices, the rise on the week being 1s. 6d. per ton. Lambton Wallsend, 27s.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 24s. 6d. Unsold, nil; 10 ships at sea.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—R. R. Kelly and Co., London and Manchester, Nov. 14.—Chemicals: Acid, muriatic, 4/ 10s. to 7/; sulphuric, 3/ 10s.; tartaric, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.—Alum: Best lump in barrels, 7/ 5s.; ground, 8/ 1s.; cake alum, 6/; ammonia, carbonate, 7/; muriate, 32/; sulphate, white and grey, 19/ 15s. to 20/; brown, 23 per cent., 18/ 10s. to 19/; sal ammoniac, 4s. to 4½; arsenic, white powdered, 8/ 5s.; Benzole, 30 per cent., 3s. 3d.; 90 per cent., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; bleaching powder, 12s. 10s.; copper, sulphate, 32/; green and rusty coppers, 60s.; Epsom salts, refined, 4/ 17s. 6d.; potash salts, bi-chromate, 8½d.; potash, 39s.; pearls, 55s.; chlorate, 1s. 10d.; muriate, 80 per cent., at 9/ 10s.; f.o.b.; red prussiate, 3s. 2d.; yellow prussiate, 1s. 6d.; tartate (cream of tartar), French, 5/; Saltpetre, refined, 32s.; foreign, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; soda salts, acetate, 38/; bi-carbonate, 17/ 15s.; borate (borax), 10s.; soda ash, 48 to 52 per cent., 4/; salt cake, 7/; caustic, cream, 60 per cent., 20/; white, 20/ 10s.; brown, 15/; soda crystals, 25/ 5s.; nitrate, 14s. 9d. to 15s.; sulphate (Glauber salt), 4/; salt cake, 4/ 12s. 6d.—Minerals: China-clay, 2s. to 2½s.; phosphates of lime, ordinary, 60 per cent., 1s.; 90 per cent., 1s. 6d.; Bolivian, 6/ 5s.; Estramadura, 1s. 3½d.; Curacao guano, 6d. to 6½; U.K. U.K.; chrome ores, 6/ to 8/; copper ores, 15s. 6d. the unit; iron ores, red hematites British, 22s. to 38s.; Spanish, 22s. to 25s.; clay ironstone, 12s. to 18s.; Oolitic, 7s. to 8s. 6d.; burnt iron, 90 per cent., 7d. the unit; Manganese ores, 70 per cent., 13s. 6d. to 150s.; pyrites, cupreous, 8½d.; non-cupreous 10d. the unit.—Metals: Antimony (French 80°), 16/; Copper, English tough ingot, 90s. to 90½; best selected ingot, 92½ to 94½; Chili slab, pr. 90 per cent., 55/; Chili ingot, 90½ to 93½; Chili regulus, 16s. 3d. per unit; Australian eke, 50/; ingot, W.M.C., 87½ to 89½; pig-iron, Glasgow warrants, nominal; Gartsherrie and Coltness, No. 1, 135s.; No. 3, 115s.; Middlesbrough, No. 3, 97s. 6d. to 107s. 6d.; lead, English, soft pig, 21/; refined red lead, 23/; quicksilver, 12/ 10s. to 13/; spelter, English, best, 24/; Silesian, 2½; tin, English blocks and ingots, 148s. to 149s.; refined, 150s.; Straits, 149½; Banca, 157s. to 158s.; tin-plates, best charcoal, I.C., 42s.; zinc, sheets, 32/ 10s.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The 119th session will commence on Wednesday, and the papers to be read before Christmas are—On Technical Education and the Means of Promoting it, by Thomas Webster, Q.C., F.R.S.; On Making Horse-nails by Machinery, by J. A. Huggett; On Galvanic Batteries, by H. High-ton, M.A.; On Russian, her industry, commerce, &c., by Prof. Leoni Levi; all of which will be of very general interest.

GREAT NORTH CARADON.—The lode in the No. 1 Vine's adit level is 6 fms. deep from surface. They are taking out lumps of lead and gossan, 40 lbs. in a lump. This is likely to be a great prize in 1873.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Traffic returns for the week ending Nov. 10, 1872: 10s. 1d.

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LEAD MINE in the limestone formation FOR SALE, situated in the chief lead-producing district of Wales. A more favourable opportunity seldom occurs for acquiring a property whose name must shortly rank with the greatest and most familiar of its class. Principals only, address for interview, "Lead," MINING JOURNAL Office, Fleet-street, London.

WEST POLBRENN TIN MINE.—TWENTY-FIVE SHARES TO BE SOLD in this very valuable property—a bargain. Address, "W. T. W.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

OLD TREBURGETT MINE.—An Executor wishes to DISPOSE OF TWO HUNDRED SHARES in this promising property. Offers for the whole number, or any part, to be addressed to "X. Y.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

"BILLIA," "DURLO," OR THE "GEW" CONSOLIDATED MINES.

IT having been reported that negotiations are still being continued between Messrs. J. B. COULSON and Co., and Capt. CRAZE, of the Berehaven Mines, Ireland, for a SALE and PURCHASE of this property, notice is hereby further given, that as soon as the sale shall have been effected a BILL will be FILED in the Court of Equity for the SPECIFIC FULFILLMENT of an existing contract for the PURCHASE of the SAME, and on account of which we have paid the sum of nearly £800 to the vendors in cash. THOS. TREWEEKE AND CO. 7, Bedford-row, London, 17th September, 1872.

#### FOR THE UTAH MINES.

PERSONS WISHING ACCURATE INFORMATION concerning the MINES and MINING DISTRICTS in UTAH should BUY FROST'S NEW MINING or SECTIONAL MAP OF UTAH, for sale by TRAUBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.—A 70-hp. condensing PUMPING-ENGINE, equal beam, 10-ft. stroke, equal to new, with a capstan, sheers, and steel wire-rope. Apply to W. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.



GREENHURTH MINE, HAREWOOD, DURHAM.  
CAUTION TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I intend forthwith to PROSECUTE MY CLAIM to the SHARES belonging to me in this mining company, constituting ONE FOURTH of the WHOLE MINE—such shares now being, as I am informed, claimed by the company under an alleged forfeiture. There having been no such forfeiture of my said shares, I beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC against PURCHASING the SAME or any of them until the suit in Chancery which I am about to commence is disposed of. (Signed) UTRICK VIPOND.  
Sandgate, Penrith, Cumberland, Nov. 13, 1872.

THE GREAT NORTH CARADON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Mr. WILLIAM VINE, of Camelford, Cornwall, HAS NOT NOR NEVER HAD ANY CONNECTION whatever with this COMPANY, and that the advertisement which appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of the 2d and 9th inst. under his signature was inserted without the authority of the directors.

By order of the Board, F. LAMBE PRICE, Secretary.  
233, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, November 11, 1872.

THOMAS HOWARD, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the 29th Section of the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS and OTHER PERSONS, having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of THOMAS HOWARD, late of the King and Queen Ironworks, Rotherhithe, in Surrey, Ironmaster, who resided at Norfolk Villa, Lee, in Kent (and died there on the 13th day of August, 1872, and whose will was proved by William Howard, of Lee, in Kent, Esquire, and Herbert Howard Keeling, of the King and Queen Ironworks, aforesaid, Esquire, two of the executors therein named, in Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Principal Registry, on the 27th day of August, 1872), are hereby REQUIRED TO SEND (in writing) the PARTICULARS of THEIR CLAIMS and DEMANDS to Messrs. MURRAY and HUTCHINS, the solicitors of the said executors, at No. 11, Birch-lane, London, E.C., on or before the 30th day of November, 1872.

And Notice is hereby also given, that after the last-mentioned day the said executors will PROCEED TO DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said Thomas Howard amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said executors shall have had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims they shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution.

MURRAY and HUTCHINS,  
Solicitors to the said William Howard and Herbert Howard Keeling.  
Dated this 25th day of October, 1872.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ABERDAUNTON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED AND REDUCED), AND  
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a PETITION has been presented to the Court of Chancery for confirming a Resolution of the above company for reducing its capital from £75,000 to £15,000. Any person who CLAIMS to have been, on the 24th day of September, 1872, and still to be a creditor of the company, must, on or before Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1872, SEND IN HIS NAME AND ADDRESS, and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his solicitor (if any) to the undersigned, at 15, Walbrook, London, E.C., or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

J. BERRY, Solicitor for the said Company.  
Date this 11th day of November, 1872.

TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited) have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND of SIX SHILLINGS PER SHARE (free of income tax), PAYABLE 16th November.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 7th to the 16th November, both days inclusive.

By order, J. H. MURCHISON, London, 29th October, 1872.

EAST BALLESWIDEN TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE SECOND QUARTERLY GUARANTEED DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be PAYABLE on and after the 19th instant, at the offices of the company, 9b, New Broad-street, London.

THE FLAGSTAFF SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH (LIMITED).

THE TENTH MONTHLY INTERIM DIVIDEND will be PAID, at the rate of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE (30 per cent. per annum), instead of Four Shillings per share (24 per cent. per annum), on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. The Transfer-books will be closed on the 21st instant. Transfers will be received up to Four o'clock on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

By order, J. R. GOLE, Secretary.  
5 and 6, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, Nov. 11, 1872.

THE MALPASO GOLD WASHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MALPASO GOLD WASHING COMPANY (LIMITED) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at One o'clock. And notice is hereby also given, that immediately after the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named company will be HELD at the place aforesaid, for the purpose of considering and, if thought advisable, of passing certain resolutions which will be proposed, making the following alterations in and additions to the Articles of Association, that is to say:—"An addition to Clause 18, providing that the directors may, without the sanction of a general meeting, declare and pay dividends whenever the financial condition of the company appears to them to justify their so doing."

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 9th proximo inclusive. 1, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 4, 1872.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will TAKE PLACE in Paris, at the offices of the company, No. 24, Rue Richer, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of November instant, at Three o'clock P.M. precisely.

The qualification to take part in this meeting is the holding of twenty shares, which must be deposited at the offices in Paris, or at the agency in London, ten days before the meeting takes place. Shareholders may be represented by proxies at the meeting, but no one can be the bearer of a proxy unless he himself is the owner of twenty shares. Proxies must be upon French stamped paper, and according to the form which can be obtained at either of the offices of the company.

JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS,  
London Agency, No. 11, Queen-street-place, E.C., 11th November, 1872.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LAND FINANCIERS (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LISTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, for LONDON, and on THURSDAY, the 21st, for the COUNTRY.

R. H. LANGRIDGE, Secretary.

MR. E. CAVENTISH TAHOUDIN, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND SHREWSBURY, HAS SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following SHARES at prices affixed:—

Buyer.	Seller.	Buyer.	Seller.
130 Aberdunant .....	10s. 12s.	50 New Hington .....	—
25 All-y-Crib .....	£ 13/ 12/	5 North Lovell .....	—
20 Bog .....	13/ 12/	50 Nanigles .....	—
20 Boscastle Downs ..	—	40 North Jane .....	—
35 Birsley Creek .....	2 1/2 2 1/2	25 New Dolcoath .....	£ 2 1/2 3s.
10 Brynwith or Grog- winton .....	20s. 25s. 6d.	25 New Lovell .....	15s. 12/
20 Brynwith .....	24s. 20s.	30 North Tankerville ..	17s. 18s.
500 Bitch Consols .....	—	30 Pennerley .....	25s. 25s.
150 Blencaelan .....	10s. 12s.	20 Pacific .....	25s. 25s.
150 Cwm Eilan .....	6s. 6d. 7s. 6d.	30 Penstruthal .....	13s. 12/
10 Cobb's Kitchen .....	26 27	20 Parys Mountain .....	13s. 13s.
2 Carn Brea .....	150 152	20 Plynlimmon .....	18s. 19s.
50 Crenver and Wheel Abraham .....	13s. 15s.	60 Perkin's Beach .....	17s. 19s.
20 Camp Floyd .....	6 1/2 6 1/2	10 Roman Gravel .....	17 1/2 17 1/2
30 Cathedral .....	18s. 18s.	20 Reafada .....	29s. 31s.
100 Cwm Vron .....	—	30 South Aurora .....	22s. 24s.
30 Devon Consols .....	6 1/2 7	10 So. Condurow .....	8 8 1/2
10 Don Pedro .....	10s. 12s.	5 South Crofty .....	61 63
5 East Van .....	7 7 1/2	10 South Frances .....	6 7
10 East Foxdale .....	—	10 South Tolcarne .....	7 1/2 1
17 Eum .....	22 1/2 22 1/2	20 St. Just Amalgam ..	—
20 East Chiverton .....	10s. 12s.	50 South Rom. Gravel ..	17s. 19s.
30 East Llangynog .....	18 1/2 19 1/2	5 St. Ives Consols .....	—
20 Eberdard .....	18 1/2 19 1/2	10 Sweetland .....	—
40 Fortescue .....	25s. 25s.	10 South Van .....	—
15 Flagstaff .....	16 16 1/2	10 Tan-y-Alit .....	10s. 11s.
150 Gold Run .....	15s. 16s.	15 Tankerville .....	14 1/2 15 1/2
20 Ganton .....	13 1/2 2	5 Tincroft .....	55 57
5 Great Laxey .....	14 1/2 15	50 Utah .....	2 2 1/2
20 Rington Down .....	6 6 1/2	15 Van .....	35 37
5 Herodfoot .....	16 17	20 Van Consols .....	4 1/2 4 1/2
40 Hobbs's Hill .....	30s. 35s.	20 West Tankerville ..	—
20 Llovel .....	11 12	15 West Wheel Lney ..	—
20 Mossdale .....	—	25 West Pant-y-Go .....	—
		20 West Jewell .....	2 1/2 2 1/2
		10 Wheel Grenville .....	—

The purchase of BOSCAWELL DOWNS and PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS is strongly recommended for a great rise.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.—Circular for November now ready, 8 pages, price 6d., post free. Bankers: Messrs. BECK and Co., Shrewsbury.  
The National Bank of Scotland, London.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN,  
GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD.

Analysis of every Mineral Produce carefully conducted.

VALUABLE MINING SETS AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on Saturday, the 16th day of November, 1872, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, as a going concern, the whole of that valuable and extensive MINING SETT at HARROWBARROW, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, known as the

QUEEN MINE.

Together with the whole of the WORKING PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, comprising a 30 in. ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with fly-wheel, wrought-iron shaft, driving cranks, with 11 ton BOILER; small HORIZONTAL ENGINE, cast iron bed, driving gear pipes, &c.; twelve heads of stamps, cast-iron axle, with iron rollers, and driving gear complete; drawing machine, cast-iron axle, poppet heads and pulleys, 44 fms. of 9 in. plunger lift and working, 40 fms. of 9 in. main rods and plates, 100 fms. of 7 1/2 in. steel wire rope, 100 fms. of laid tramway, 2 horse whin chains, wire rope, 2 calcining floors, wood sheds (50 by 20), 5 tin buddles, 2 hutch, wood smiths' shop (20 by 15) with brick chimney and forge, wood carpenter's shop (27 by 18), leather bucking, mill shaft line, cistern, and the general articles in use in a tin mine; also the account-house furniture.

The above set, which comprises valuable and extensive mineral rights, is held under leases from the Prince of Wales and Miss Bennetts, for terms of 16 years and 19 years respectively, at nominal rents, from the present date; as also on advantageous terms from the representatives of the late Mr. Cook.

It is situated in close proximity to the Princess of Wales and the Old Wheel Brothers, both of which mines have paid handsome profits to the adventurers—a judicious outlay of capital would, therefore, in all probability render the mine a good investment.

For further particulars and for particulars of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, residing at Tavistock; or to Mr. BRAGINTON, the liquidator, residing at 6, Ford Park, Plymouth.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on Saturday, the 16th day of November, 1872, at half-past Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, the whole of that VALUABLE MINING SETT, known as the

KING MINE.

Situate at HARROWBARROW, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

Further particulars may be obtained of E. BETTELEY, Esq., 25, Cheltenham-place, Plymouth; or of the Auctioneers, Tavistock.

VALUABLE TIN MINE IN ST. JUST, CORNWALL, FOR SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER BERRYMAN has been instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 18th November inst., at noon, on the mine, the HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE and WELL-KNOWN TIN MINE, called BOSCEAN.

Situate in the parish of ST. JUST, in PENWITH, CORNWALL. Boscean adjoins the celebrated mines Botallack and Wheal Owles, and will be offered in an Lot as a going concern; together with the SETTS, ENGINES, and MATERIALS.

The prospects of the mine are most encouraging, and an early renewal of dividends is confidently anticipated.

For further particulars, and to view, apply to the Agents on the Mine, where an inventory may be seen; or to the Auctioneer, 28, Clarence-street, Penzance.

Dated 1st November, 1872.

FOR SALE, BY VOLUNTARY AUCTION, in the office of

Mr. LE GALL, Notary, at Poulhaouen (Finistère department, France), on Monday, 25th November, 1872, at Twelve o'clock.

The MINING BOUND of POUHAOUEN, HUELGOAT (Finistère), CARN-SET, and PLUSQUELLEC (Cotes du Nord), forming, with three groups of veins, a rectangle of six kilometres in breadth and about twenty kilometres in length.

In the parish of Poulhaouen, two ponds and three canals, having been used for mining, the mining chateau, other buildings, gardens, flower gardens, and land subject to it, partly under culture, partly under clearance, and former workshops.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COAL FIELDS IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street and Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 27th day of November, 1872 (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), at One o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. SAMUEL DONKIN, Auctioneer, the following

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD ESTATES,

In the following Lots, viz.:—

Lot 1.—THE HART ESTATE, containing an area of about 3500 acres, in the townships of Hart, Stranton, and Throston (including the foreshore), comprising several excellent farms, and a large extent of building land, adapted for residential, manufacturing, and commercial purposes, adjoining the towns and port of the Hartlepool, together with several properties in the town of Hartlepool, and ground rents arising from building sites which have been disposed of (and utilised) on building leases; also, several cottages in the village of Hart, with other properties. The minerals under Lot 1 will be reserved.

The Hartlepool, Ferry-hill, and Sunderland Railways, and the New Hartlepool Branches of the North-Eastern Railway pass through the estate; and a private railway, communicating with the North-Eastern System, is also laid into the estate, near the West Hartlepool Docks and Timber Ponds.

Lot 2.—THE HUTTON HENRY ESTATE, comprising three farms, in an excellent private residence, a brickyard, &c., in the township of Hutton Henry, and parish of Monk Hesleden, containing about 725 acres of land, in a ring fence, and all the beds of COAL and other MINERALS thereunder. This estate will first be put up in One Lot, and if not sold as an entire property, the minerals will be sold separately as one lot, and the land will be sold in three lots, as under:—

Lot 2.—THE FARM OF HUTTON HENRY, containing 345 A. OR. 24 P., in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the low rent of £300 per annum. This farm is held on a lease for twelve years, from the 13th May, 1871, with the option reserved to the owner of determining the lease in any year by giving the usual notice, and paying the tenant for improvement.

Lot 3.—THE FARMS OF RODED RIDGE AND RODED RIDGE MOOR, containing 404 A. 3 R. 31 P., in the occupation of Mr. John Berkin, at a rent of £210 per annum. These farms, which are capable of great improvement, are let on leases, which expire, as to the former on the 13th May, 1889, and as to the latter on the 13th May, 1874; but that the landlord has the option of determining the tenancy in any year, as in Lot 2. Also, the BRICKFIELD at Wingate, containing 19 A. 3 R. 8 P., let on lease to Mr. Birken for 12 years, from the 23rd November, 1861, at a rent of £40 a year. Also certain ground rents amounting to £35 per annum.

Lot 4.—The dwelling-house, garden, and pleasure grounds, called RODRIDGE HOUSE, containing 2 A. 3 R. 31 P., in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Lugg, on a lease for ten years, expiring 13th May, 1875, at a rent of £20 10s. per annum.

The Hutton Henry estate forms part of the Great Durham coal field, and has direct communication by railway with the ports of Sunderland and Hartlepool and the harbour at Seaham. An Act of Parliament has been obtained by the North-Eastern Railway Company for the construction of a railway through this estate, to connect the coal fields of the district with Stockton and Middlesbrough. Wingate Station, on the Hartlepool and Ferry-hill Branch, is on the estate, and the station at Castle Eden is within a short distance.

Lot 5.—THE COAL AND OTHER MINERALS under the lands comprised in Lots 2, 3, and 4, unless sold with these lots as one lot. Also the Manorial Rights, the Shooting and Quit Rents, producing a rental of £22 6s. 8d. per annum.

Lot 6.—THE HURWORTH ESTATE, in the township of Wingate and parish of Killoe, consisting of the following farms, viz.:—BLACK HURWORTH FARM, containing 232 A. 3 R. 13 P., in the occupation of Mr. James Barker, at the yearly rent of £127; and RED HURWORTH FARM, containing 190 A. OR. 25 P., in the occupation of Mr. John Hutson, at the yearly rent of £85. Together with all the beds of COAL and other MINERALS lying thereunder. This estate is only about a mile and a half from the Wingate Station of the North-Eastern Railway, and an Act has been obtained for the construction of a railway through the estate to connect the coal fields of the district with Stockton and Middlesbrough.

N.B.—All the farms on the several estates are let subject to a month's notice from the landlord, for the re-possession of any portions of them which may be required for railway, or other purposes.

Lot 7.—The COAL under the Hardwick Hall Estate, in the parish of Monk Hesleden, containing about 770 acres, lying within a short distance of the Castle Eden Station on the Hartlepool and Sunderland Railway.

Mr. Thomas E. Forster, the eminent mining engineer of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has recently made a report in the most favourable terms as to the value of the minerals now offered for sale in the above lots.

For plans and particulars apply to Messrs. HORN and MURRAY, Solicitors, 22, King-street, St. James's, London; J. P. DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, 15, Clifford-street, London; Messrs. NICHOLSON, SAUNDERS, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors, Wath-upon-Dean, near Rotherham; G. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Solicitor, Carlton-chambers, 8, Regent-street, London; T. S. CUNY, Esq., Land Agent, Wetherby, Yorkshire; G. W. ALLANSON, Esq., Hart Estate Office, Hartlepool; and Messrs. MARTIN and FENWICK, Estate Agents, 1, Park-place, Leeds; and of the Auctioneer, Bywell Feltou, Northumberland.

GEORGEHAM, NORTH DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a VALUABLE ESTATE, known as

BUCKLAND.

In the parish of GEORGEHAM, DEVON, midway and on the line of railway which is now being made between the towns of Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, containing about 181 acres, lying in the centre of a district abounding in iron ore, and which is now being extensively raised on the properties immediately adjoining on the north, east, and west sides, and the lodes are believed to pass under this property.

The estate is held by a tenant under a lease for 21 years, which expires at Lady-day, 1874, in which the minerals are excepted, but earlier possession may be had by arrangement with the tenant.

Price, and any further information, may be obtained on application to Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Land Agent, Barnstaple.

Dated Barnstaple, July 17th, 1872.

TO BE SOLD, A SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY IN CORNWALL.

Apply to W. BOOTH, Union-street, Plymouth.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART OR ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holders will sell the entire, including the present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, which in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.

Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

COPPER AND TIN MINE.

THE LESSEE of an EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, situated in one of the best mining districts in the county of Cornwall, SEEKS the ASSISTANCE of an INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMAN in FORMING a COMPANY to WORK the SAME.

Several lodes, of considerable size and unusual promise, containing mineral near the surface, have been discovered. One lode has been wrought on to a shallow depth, and tin returned from it of the value of about £20,000 sterling.

The property adjoins mines which have paid the adventurers immense profits, and has the advantage of being near a seaport.

Gentlemen desirous of seeing a map of the property, and reports on it from the most eminent mining authorities, will please forward name and address to "A. B.," Green Dragon Hotel, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

TO IRONMASTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE, for 42 years, of a VALUABLE IRONSTONE ROYALTY, in the heart of the CLEVELAND DISTRICT, with shafts sunk, and the stone opened out, and ready for immediate realisation—being within 20 yards of the main line of rails to Middlesbrough; its position and instant profitable working is unquestionable.

Apply to Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the WHOLE, or PART, of a VALUABLE TIN MINE.

For particulars, apply to Mr. EDWARD BETTELEY, No. 25, Cheltenham-place, Plymouth.

UMBER.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASES, LICENCES, and WORKING PLANT of an OLD-ESTABLISHED UMBER MANUFACTORY.

For particulars, application (from principals only) may be made to Mr. JAMES MURRAY, Estate Agent, Torquay.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke in the shaft, in good order, and little the worse for wear. Also, TWO 11 tons and ONE 9 tons CORNISH BOILERS, lot into trucks, or separately, as may be agreed on.

Applications to be made to "E. B.," Engineer, Mr. Sandford's, Stationer, High-street, Shrewsbury.

A VALUABLE LEAD MINE in NORTH WALES FOR SALE.—A lode, 10 inches in thickness of solid lead, has been proved at a depth of 40 yards; and for 10 yards further the rib continues.

The mine was last held by working men, who had not sufficient capital to keep the water down in winter. Acreage large; close to a railway, and can be had on easy terms.

For particulars, apply to "Cynthia," Victoria Pathway, Chester.

A SLATE QUARRY, in good working order and yielding excellent slates, situated in the great quarry district of NORTH WALES, is TO BE DISPOSED OF. Satisfactory reasons will be given why the proprietor wishes to sell. The advertiser will be in town all next week, and would be glad to meet with a purchaser, or a gentleman to undertake the formation of a company.

Apply to "J. J.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

FOR SALE, A BITUMINOUS COAL LEVEL of about TWO HUNDRED ACRES. Dead rent £100 per annum, merging into royalty of 6d. per ton. Present capabilities of production 200 tons per week; extra plant and materials for development to 500 tons per week; 16 miles from port of shipment. Excellent siding accommodation on a good railway. Coal about 2 ft. 6 in. thick and 1 ft. 6 in. of fire-clay.

Apply to T. H. STEPHENS, Solicitor, Cardiff.

MINERALS TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, BY TENDER, all the MINERALS above, and including the No. 3 RHONDDA SEAM, lying under the several Farms, called Coed-y-lay, Tyn-y-coed, Llanidlo, Tycheia wen, Gelly seven, and Ten trathewy situated in the several parishes of LLANIDLO and LLANTRISANT, in the ELY VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, containing together by admeasurement 587 acres or thereabouts.

The property is most advantageously situated, being only distant 16 miles by the present route from the port of Cardiff, with which the property is connected by means of the Ely Valley Railway, running through the lands, and forming a junction with the Great Western Railway at Llantrissant, thus affording direct communication with all parts of the kingdom. The ports of Newport and Swansea are also easy of access by means of the above mentioned route.

The Llantrissant and Taff Vale Junction Railway, now in course of construction, runs within two miles of the property, and when opened will, with the Ely Valley Railway, greatly reduce the distance to Cardiff, and afford greater facilities for the conveyance and shipment of the minerals to be worked from this property, which contains the whole of the mineral seams in the South Wales basin underlying the Llanidlo Seam.

This mineral property, from its advantageous position, is the key to a very large area of minerals lying to the rise of the level course; and being the only practicable outlet for such minerals, it will enable the same to be worked to greater advantage than from any other quarter.

Sealed tenders to be sent to Messrs. DAVIES and Co., Solicitors, Haverfordwest, on or before the 31st day of December, 1872.

Full particulars and terms of letting can be had on application to Mr. HERBERT KIRKHOUSE, Mineral Engineer, Davies Melin, Neath; or to—

Messrs. DAVIES AND CO., Solicitors, Haverfordwest.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the HUNSTANTHROP and NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES the former about 3534 acres and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanthrop Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

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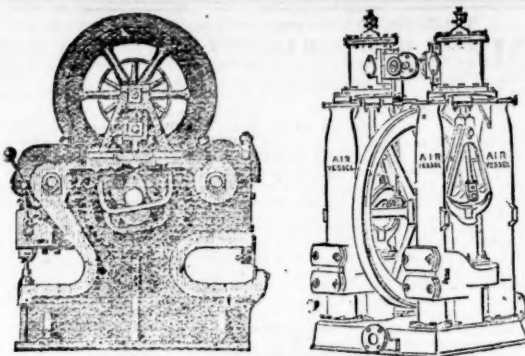
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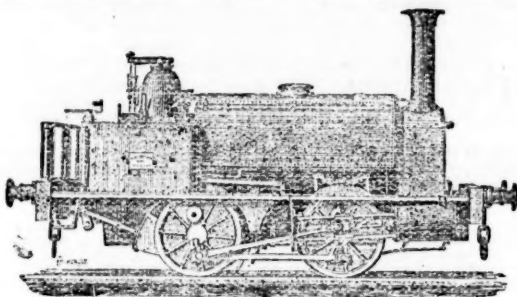
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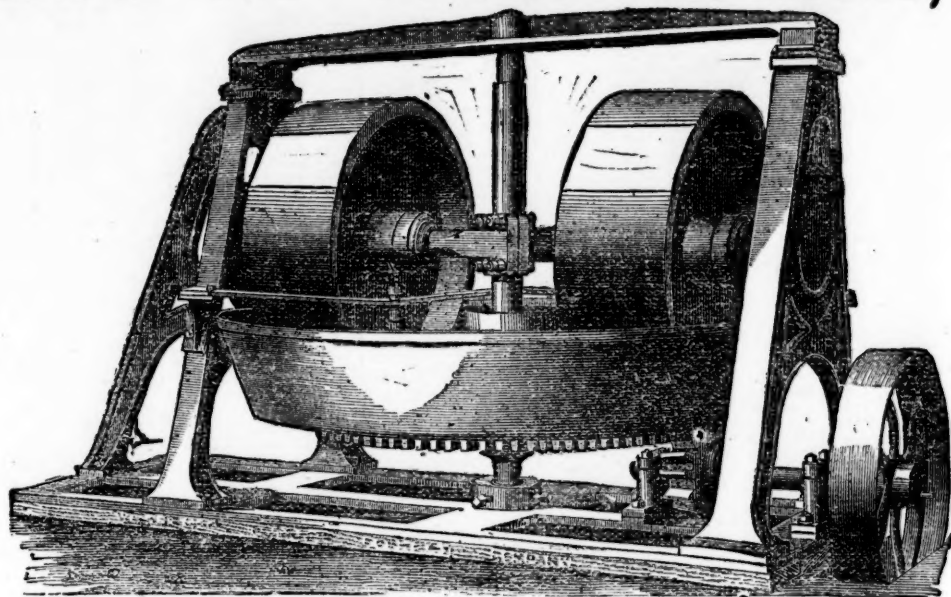
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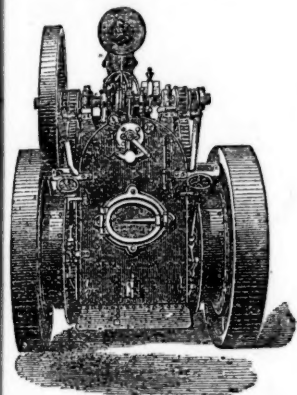
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clas. P.
25000	Aberdennant, <i>l</i> , Llanidloes*	1 0 0.	3½	3½ 3½
20000	Allt-y-Crib, <i>l</i> , Talybont*	2 0 0.	3½	2 2½
18000	Amthrose Lake, <i>l</i> , Tal-y-bont*	1 6 0.	—	—
12000	Arleston, <i>l</i> , Carnarvonshire*	5 0 0.	4	3½ 4
1500	Balmahugh, <i>l</i> , Flintshire*	1 0 0.	—	—
3000	Bumfyllye Copper Mining Co.	1 0 0.	1½	1½ 1½
12000	Bedford Consols, <i>c</i> , Tavistock	1 4 0.	—	—
4000	Bedford United, <i>c</i> , Tavistock.	4 17 2.	—	—
10000	Belowda Beacon, <i>r</i> , Roche*	1 10 0.	2	1½ 2
5000	Blue Hills, <i>r</i> , St. Agnes	1 15 6.	—	—
12000	Bog, <i>l</i> , Shropshire*	2 0 0.	2	1½ 2
20000	Brynambor, <i>l</i> , Cardigan	1 0 0.	—	—
3000	Brynn, <i>r</i> , St. Austell	1 0 0.	2½	1½ 1½
6000	Bwadrain, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Cardigan*	3 12 6.	—	—
12000	Cefn Bryn, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Cardigan*	10 10.	—	—
12000	Cae Gynon, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Shropshire*	2 0 0.	—	—
3000	Culdebck Fels, <i>l</i> , Cumberland*	2 0 0.	—	—
14000	Caradon and Phenix Consols, <i>c</i>	1 0 0.	—	—
12000	Cardiganshire Old Bog, <i>l</i> *	2 10 0.	3	2½ 2½
1000	Carzise, <i>r</i> , <i>s</i> , Crown.	7 18 4.	¾	½ ¾
5584	Carn Camborne, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Camborne	4 14 6.	—	—
6000	Carnelloe, <i>l</i> , Zenner	3 12 0.	—	—
10000	Castle Gate, <i>r</i> , St. Colomb	1 0 0.	—	—
10000	Cathedral, <i>r</i> , <i>c</i> , Gwennap*	1 10 0.	—	—
3000	Cefn Brynno (lin. to £5)	3 10.	—	—
1000	Cefn Cynon, <i>l</i> , Flintshire*	5 0 0.	—	—
10000	Central Van, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Llanidloes	5 0 0.	—	—
3000	Chiverton, <i>l</i> , Perranzabuloe	11 5 0.	—	—
3000	Chiverton Moor, <i>l</i> , Perranzabuloe	9 5 0.	¾	½ ¾
3000	Chiverton Valley, <i>l</i> , Perranzabuloe	4 0 6.	—	—
1055	Cradock Moor, <i>c</i> , St. Cleer]	16 2 0.	—	—
500	Creegbrawse, <i>r</i> , Kea	64 0 0.	1	¾ 1
3000	Cwren and Wheel Abraham*†	2 0 0.	—	—
5000	Cwm Bryehan, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Montgomery	1 0 0.	—	—
9000	Cwm Efan, <i>l</i> , Radnorshire*	1 0 0.	—	—
2000	Cwm Ricket, <i>l</i> , Montgomery*	1 0 0.	—	—
2000	Cwm Treflan, <i>l</i> , Llanidloes, 30s. pd.	2 10 0.	2½	2 2½
128	Cwynnyswith, <i>l</i> , Cardiganshire*	60 0.	—	—
5000	Deer Park (and 5000 shares £2 pd.)	1 5 0.	—	—
6000	Denbighshire Consolidated, <i>l</i> *	3 0 0.	3½	3
250	Derwent Mines, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Durham*	300 0 0.	—	—
2000	Dolven Consols, <i>l</i> , Cardigan*	1 0 0.	—	—
0000	Dunsley W. Phenix, <i>r</i> , Linkin.*	2 0 0.	—	—
512	East Basset, <i>c</i> , Redruth†	55 0 0.	42½	37½ 42½
0000	East Boscastle, <i>r</i> , St. Just	5 0 0.	—	—
6000	East Bottle Hill, <i>r</i> , Plympton*	5 0 0.	—	—
0000	East Breidden, <i>l</i> , Perranzabuloe	5 0 0.	¾	¾ ¾
0000	East Cwm Vren, <i>l</i> , Llanidloes*	5 0 0.	2½	2 2½
0000	East Dolcath, <i>r</i> , Illogan	10 0.	—	—
5000	East Foxcote, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Illogan of Man*	1 0 0.	—	—
4000	East Grenville, <i>c</i> , Camborne	5 17 0.	1½	1½ 1½
8000	East Gunnislake and So. Bedford, <i>c</i> .	13 6 0.	—	—
0000	East Llangynog, <i>l</i> , Montgomery*	2 0 0.	4½	4 4½
0000	E. Nant-y-mwyn, <i>r</i> , <i>l</i> , Brecknockshire.	1 0 0.	1½	1½ 1½
5610	East Seton, <i>c</i> , Camborne	2 2 0.	1½	1 1½
0000	East Treleigh Wood, <i>r</i> , Redruth	0 10 0.	—	—
5000	East Van, <i>l</i> , Llanidloes*	5 0 0.	1½	8 8½
2000	East Wreal Local, <i>l</i> , Montgomery*	6 0 0.	20	20 21
0000	Esgair Llan, <i>l</i> , Cardiganshire*	6 0 0.	—	—
2800	Excelsior, <i>r</i> , <i>c</i> , Stoke Climsland	0 5 6.	½	½ ½
0000	Exmouth, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Christow	0 7 6.	2	1½ 2
200	Fedw, <i>l</i> , Llanidloes*	10 0 0.	—	—
2800	Florence and Tonkin United* <i>l</i>	0 10 0.	—	—
0000	Florence, <i>r</i> , Perranuthnoe*	1 0 0.	2½	2 2½
1100	Florida, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Cardiganshire*	3 0 0.	—	—
0000	Fortescue, <i>r</i> , St. Austell*	1 0 0.	1½	1½ 1½
0000	Franco Consols, <i>l</i> , <i>c</i> *	0 15 0.	—	—

### NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued

0000	Penrhyon, <i>s</i> , Montgomeryshire	1 0 0	...	...
0000	Pontefract, <i>s</i> , Taxis, [8000 £1 p., 6000 17s. 6d. p.]	...	...	...
0000	Giffach, <i>s</i> , Llangloes	...	...	...
0000	Glamorgananshire, <i>s</i> , <i>1</i> <sup>st</sup>	1 0 0	...	...
0000	Glasdir, <i>c</i> <sup>*</sup>	1 0 0	...	...
0000	Goginan, Cardigan, <i>l</i>	12 10 0	...	...
0000	Gorsedd and Celyn Level, <i>l</i> , Flint	2 0 0	3	8
0000	Great Cardigan, <i>c</i> , St. Ives	5 7 0	...	...
0000	Great Ffowdell, <i>c</i> , St. Ives	2 0 0	...	...
0000	Great Mountain, <i>s</i> , Carnarvon	0 10 0	...	...
0000	Great N. Laxey* (7600 pref.)	1 0 0	...	...
0000	Great Retallack, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Perranzabuloe	3 8 0	...	...
0000	Great Snaefell, <i>l</i> , Isle of Man	0 10 0	...	...
0000	Great S. Chiverton, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Perranzab.	1 15 0	...	...
0000	St. West Chiverton, <i>s</i> , (8000 shares).	2 10 0	...	...
0000	Great Lovell, <i>l</i> , Wendron	1 0 0	...	...
0000	Grogwinion, <i>l</i> , Cardigan	2 0 0	2½	2½ 2½
0000	Gwynedd Cons ols., <i>l</i> , <i>c</i> , Llanidloes	2 0 0	...	...
0000	Gwydyr Park, <i>l</i> , Llanrwst	1 7 0	...	...
0000	Islay, <i>l</i> , Scotland* (£1 shares)	0 10 0	...	...
0000	Hobb's Hill (42), <i>l</i> , St. Neot*	2 0 0	...	...
0000	Hewick, <i>c</i> , Hatted, <i>1</i> <sup>st</sup>	5 0 0	...	...
0000	King Arthur, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Tintagel	1 0 0	...	...
0000	Levant, <i>c</i> , St. Just	4 0 0	...	...
0000	Llanarnam, Denbigh	2 0 0	...	...
0000	Llywernog, <i>l</i> , Cardiganshire	0 16 0	1½	1½ 1½
0000	Llynn Consols, <i>l</i> , Wendron	2 8 0	...	...
0000	Lovely-Pandy, <i>l</i> , <i>c</i>	5 0 0	...	...
0000	Malpas Moor, <i>l</i> , Wendron	50 0 0	80	...
0000	Melaneln, <i>c</i> , Hayle	0 0 0	...	...
0000	Melaneln Union, <i>l</i> [2500 £4 p., 2162 £2 15s. p.]	...	...	...
0000	Mossdale, <i>l</i> , Yorkshire	1 0 0	...	...
0000	Mount Dalby, <i>s</i> , Isle of Man*	1 0 0	...	...
0000	Nangly, <i>c</i> , <i>c</i> , Kca	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
0000	Nant-y, Montgomeryshire*	9 0 6	...	...
0000	N. Belm, <i>l</i> , Northumberland*	1 0 0	...	...
0000	New Dale, Staffordshire	1 0 0	...	...
0000	New Dolcoath, <i>c</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne	3 0 0	4	3½ 4
0000	New Hendra, <i>l</i> , Breage	0 13 6	1½	1 1½
0000	New Hington, <i>l</i> , Callington*	1 0 0	...	...
0000	New North Van, <i>l</i> , Llanidloes	1 0 0	...	...
0000	New Rosewarne, <i>c</i> , Gwinear	2 2 0	8½	6½ 7
0000	New West Roskear, <i>c</i> , Cardigan	1 0 0	...	...
0000	New West Rosewarne, <i>c</i> , Gwinear	2 10 0	7½	6½ 7
0000	New Wheel Charlotte, <i>l</i> , <i>c</i> <sup>*</sup>	2 0 0	...	...
0000	New Wh Grylls, <i>l</i> , Perranuthnoe	0 15 6	...	...
0000	New Wheel Lovell, <i>l</i> , Wendron	4 3 6	2	1½ 2
0000	New Wh. Seton, <i>c</i> , Camborne	87 0 0	...	...
0000	New Bus United, <i>l</i> , <i>c</i> , Kenwyn	1 3 0	...	...
0000	New Bus United, <i>c</i> , Crofty, <i>c</i> , Illogan	5 13 0	...	...
0000	New Wheel Tendon, <i>l</i> , Illogan	1 6 0	...	...
0000	North Lovell, <i>l</i> , Wendron	5 0 0	4	3½ 3½
0000	North Pool, <i>c</i> , Illogan*	2 0 0	2½	2 2½
0000	North Rosewarne, <i>c</i> , Gwinear	3 0 0	2½	2½ 2½
0000	North Roskear, <i>c</i> , Camborne	65 0 0	32½	25 27½
0000	North Tankerville, <i>l</i> , Salop.	1 0 0	...	...

## BANKS

Old Treasckerby, <i>s, t</i> , St. Agnes	2	10 10	2	1 1/2	2 1/2
Old Tor, <i>c</i> , Calstock	3	15 4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Old Bottle Hill, <i>t</i> , Plympton	1	0 0	—	—	—
Old Trebuckett, <i>s, t</i> , Cornwall	1	0 0	1	—	—
Oola Hills, <i>t, l, c</i> , Limerick	1	0 0	—	—	—
Parys Mountain, <i>c</i> , Anglesau*	3	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Penarhely United, <i>t, c</i> , Calstock	96	0 0	7	—	—
Penhale Wheel Vor, <i>t, c</i> , Helston	13	15	—	—	—
Pennerley, <i>l</i> , Shropshire*	2	0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Penrhyn, <i>l</i> , Carnarvonshire*	2	0 0	—	—	—
Penstruthal, <i>t, c</i> , Gwynnapp	2	0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	2
Pen-y-henblas, <i>l</i> , North Wales*	1	0 0	—	—	—
Perkins Beach, <i>l</i> , Salop	1	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Perkins Beach, <i>t</i> , Perran	1	0 0	—	—	—
Perran Wheel Vyrgan	1	15	3	3	1
Perran Wheel Vyrgan, <i>s, t</i> , Perranzab*	2	0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Plynnlimmon, <i>l</i> , Llandidloes*	2	5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pobreen, <i>t</i> , St. Agnes	5	2 6	—	—	—
Polebreck, <i>c</i> , Hayle	5	10 0	—	—	—
Polfeghy Moor, <i>t</i> , Wendron	2	0 0	2 1/2	—	—
Prestaux, <i>cod, t</i> , Llansyffordd	1	12	—	—	—
Prince of Wales, <i>c</i> , Calstock	1	12	—	3/4	3/4
Prince Patrick, <i>l</i> , Holywell, Flint	1	0 0	—	—	—
Radnor, <i>s, t</i> , Wales*	2	10 0	—	—	—
Reafadla, <i>c</i> , Tipperary	1	0 0	—	—	—
Redmoor, <i>c, t</i> , Callington	2	10 0	—	—	—
Redmoor, <i>c</i> , Cardigan	1	0 0	—	—	—
Roobock, <i>t</i> , Valley, Durham	1	0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	3
Rose United, <i>t, c</i> , Reafruth	1	0 0	—	—	—
Rosewarne United, <i>c, t</i> , Gwinear	0	10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Russell, <i>s, t</i> , Swymbridge	0	6 0	—	—	—
South Condurru, <i>c, t</i> , Camborne*	6	5 6	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
South Devon, <i>f, c</i> , Tavistock	1	0 0	—	—	—
South Duloe, <i>c, t</i> , Kington	5	0 0	30	20	25
South Fowey, <i>t, c</i> , Tywardreath	2	5 0	—	—	—
South Great Work, <i>t</i> , St. Hilary	1	5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
South Lisburne, <i>l, bl</i> , Cardigan*	0	12 6	—	—	—
South Margaret, <i>t</i> , Ludgvan	1	5 0	—	—	—
South Merivel, <i>l</i> , Flint*	2	0 0	2	1 1/2	2
South Phosic, <i>c, t</i> , Llanidloes	1	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
South Plynnlimmon, <i>l</i> , Llandidloes*	7	6	—	—	—
South Romman Gravel, <i>l</i> , Salop	1	10 0	1	3/4	3/4
South Tolarne, <i>t, c</i> , Camborne	0	5 0	1	3/4	1
South Ward, <i>l</i> , Beerferris	2	0 0	—	—	—
South Welsh Croft, <i>c</i> , Illogan	33	10 10	70	62 1/2	67 1/2
South Wh. Frances, <i>c</i> , Illogan	36	18 9	7	4	6
South Welsh Killy, <i>t</i> , St. Agnes	0	5 0	—	—	—
St. Agnes Consols, <i>f, s</i>	—	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
St. Aubyn United, <i>c, t</i> , Gwynnapp	7	0 0	—	—	—
St. Blazey, <i>t, s</i> (£20 lbs. shares)	1	0 0	—	1 1/2	9
St. Lawrence, Amal, <i>l</i> , Flintshire*	2	0 0	—	—	—
Tamar Consols, <i>s, t</i> , Lifton, Devon	1	0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Tamar Valley, <i>t</i> , Beccleston	1	7 6	—	—	—
Tas-y-Abi, <i>t</i> , Carnarvon	1	3 0	—	—	—
Telgn Valley, <i>l, s</i> , Ker, Bridford	0	0 0	—	—	—
Tin Hill, <i>t</i> , St. Stephens	1	13 0	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Atlantic and St. Lawrence .....	100	0	0	0	94	99
100 Ditto 6 per c. St. Mt. bonds .....	100	0	0	0	100	102
100 Cape, guaranteed 6 per cent. ....	100	0	0	0	92	94
100 East Indian, 5 p. c. guaranteed .....	100	0	0	109	110	110
100 Grand Trunk of Canada .....	100	0	0	19	19	19 1/2
100 Ditto Equip. Mort. Bonds, 6 p. c. ....	100	0	0	90	101	101
100 St. Indian, Penin. Guar. 5 per cent. ....	100	0	0	107	107	107
100 Great Western of Canada .....	100	0	0	22	22	22 1/2
100 Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ....	100	0	0	108	107	107
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
10 Anglo-Mexican Mint .....	10	0	0	0	16	17
25 Australian Mortgage, Land, and Fin. ....	5	0	0	0	2	2 1/2
10 British and Foreign Tramway .....	3	0	0	0	29	30 1/2
25 Canada Company .....	25	0	0	0	93	98
25 Copper Miners of England (p. c. pref.) ..	25	0	0	0	13	14
5 Credit Foncier of England .....	2	0	0	0	8 1/2	8 1/2
10 Edinburgh Tramway .....	2	0	0	0	5 1/2	5 1/2
5 Huntingdon Copper and Sul. Co. ....	4	0	0	0	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 Thariss Sulphur and Copper Co. ....	10	0	0	0	0	0

b, blende; c, coal; e, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl, slate;  
 st, silvered; t, tin; v, zinc.  
 \* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange.  
 ‡ have paid dividends.

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